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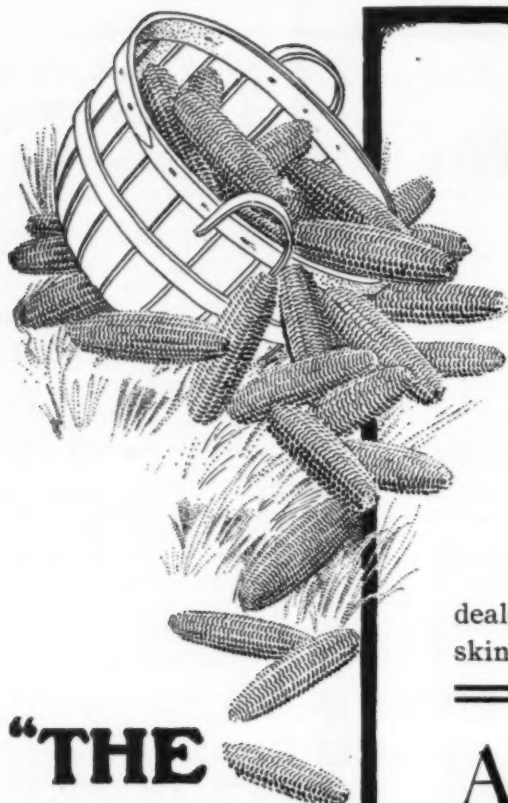
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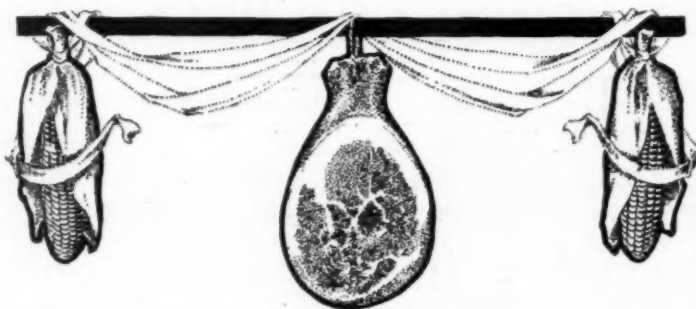
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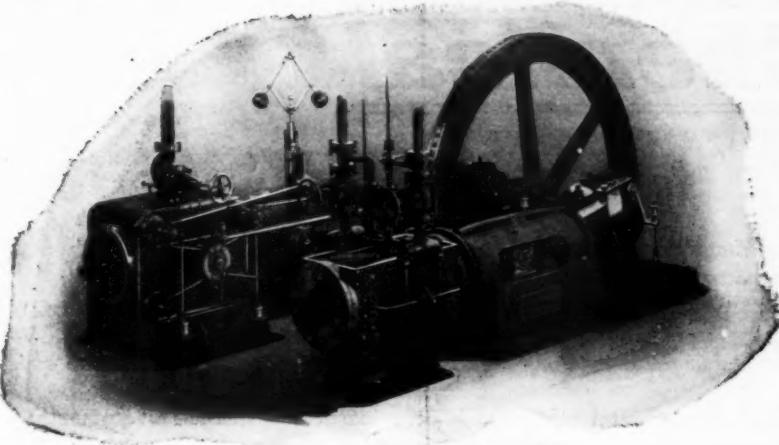
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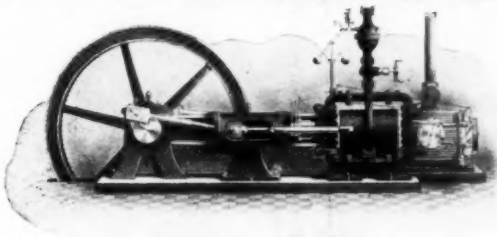
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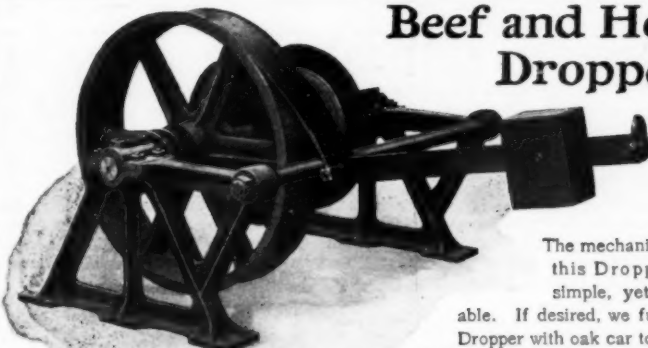
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SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.

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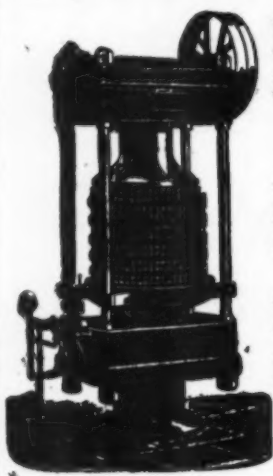
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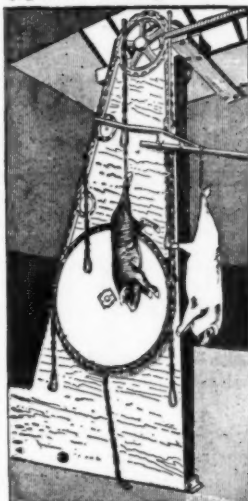
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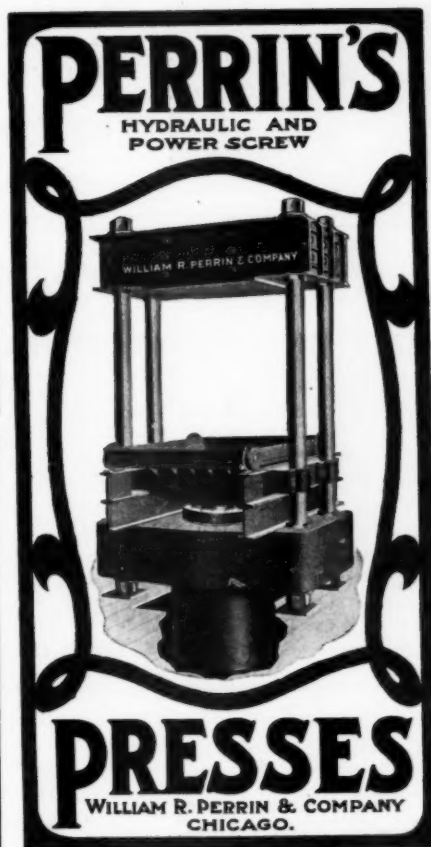
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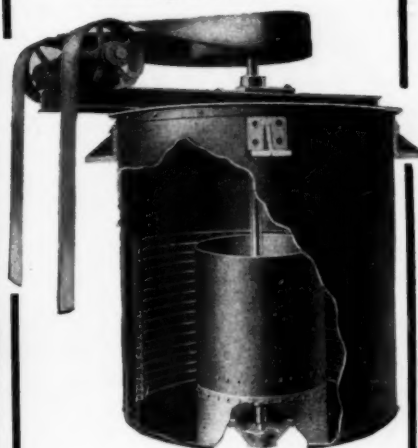
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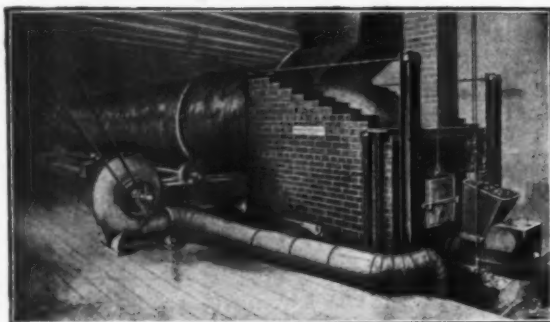
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, July 29, 1905.

No. 5.

DUTY ON PORK INCREASED.

A cablegram from Stockholm says that the Norwegian Storthing has increased the duty on pork from 2½c. to 3¾c. This indicates that the Storthing will pass the government bill considerably raising the entire tariff.

HIDE AND LEATHER DIVIDEND.

On Tuesday the American Hide & Leather Co. declared a dividend of one per cent upon the preferred stock of the company payable August 15. Transfer books close July 31, at 3 P. M., and reopen August 16, at 10 A. M.

HIGH MEAT IN GERMANY.

Consul Guenther, of Frankfort, Germany, under date of July 6, forwards the action of the board of managers of the Association of Butchers of Berlin in the form of the following declaration:

In order to supply the population sufficiently with meat Germany requires animals for slaughtering purposes from abroad.

German agriculture has repeatedly demonstrated that, in spite of contrary assertions, it is not capable to provide Germany sufficiently with animals to be butchered.

The rules and regulations now existing with reference to the importation of such animals, through quarantine measures, have such a paralyzing effect that these rules and regulations are almost equivalent to a prohibition of imports.

Whoever views existing conditions with regard to the nutrition of the population of Germany with meat, with an open and unprejudiced eye, must arrive at the conclusion that the prices of meat must still advance, provided the frontiers are not opened for the importation of animals to be butchered, to all slaughtering establishments with direct railroad communication. If this is not done then the butcher trade will not only be damaged in its innermost foundation, in its existence, and tax-paying ability, but it must also refuse every responsibility for the present high, and in the future still higher prices for meats.

The representatives of the butchers' association state that if the legislative body does not intervene, and the provisions of the new customs tariffs will yet later on exert their influence, meat will cease altogether to be food, but will be only a luxury.

MOODY REVIEWS "BEEF TRUST CASE."

Attorney-General W. H. Moody, in an address before the Lincoln Club, of Boston, at its midsummer outing at Nahant, Mass., on Saturday, gave a resume of the Government's proceedings against the alleged combination of beef packers. His conclusion to review the situation, he said, was due to the "not unnatural misunderstanding as to the attitude of the Administration," and was "with the approval of the President."

He declared his belief that the indictments resulting from the Grand Jury's beef investigation would be brought to trial within the current year. In part, Mr. Moody said:

"In May, 1902, Attorney-General Knox filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States at Chicago, in which it was alleged that the defendants, seven corporations, one copartnership, and twenty-three individuals, had entered into a combination to suppress competition in the purchase of live stock and in the sale of fresh meat throughout the country, and for the obtaining of rebates from common carriers on account of their shipments of meat. The case was placed in the immediate charge of Mr. Bethea, then District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and Mr. Day, the accomplished assistant to the Attorney-General, who has now, I regret to say, resigned his position in the public service.

"In February, 1903, the demurrer of the defendants to this bill was overruled in an opinion by Judge Grosscup. In May, 1903, an injunction was issued against all the defendants. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and in January, 1905, with the assistance of Mr. Day, I argued the case before that court. In the same month the case was decided in favor of the Government by a unanimous court, and the decree of the Circuit Court affirmed.

"On February 4, 1905, five days after the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Bethea reported that there was not competent evidence to sustain either an indictment or proceeding for contempt, but that sufficient facts had been developed to warrant the summoning of the Grand Jury for investigation of the whole case. On February 21, by telegraphic orders of the Department, subpoenas to nearly 200 witnesses were served simultaneously by the different United States marshals throughout the country. The strictest secrecy was enjoined. On February 24 the Attorney-General sent a cir-

cular letter to each United States District Attorney directing him to gather such evidence on the subject as might be found in his district, and forward any memorandum thereof to the District Attorney at Chicago.

"On March 20 the Grand Jury assembled at Chicago and the investigation began. Supplementary investigations were undertaken by grand juries in New York, Texas and Nebraska. Mr. Bethea having been appointed Judge of the United States District Court at Chicago, Mr. Morrison, the Assistant District Attorney, was appointed District Attorney and continued the investigation. Persons whose testimony was believed to be of importance fled to Canada and Europe, some under assumed names. The Grand Jury returned two indictments against persons, charging them with secreting or corruptly influencing witnesses.

"After the investigation had been in progress somewhat longer than two months, the Grand Jury took a recess and the District Attorney reported to me. It should be understood that the Grand Jury is an independent body, in no way subject to the control or influence of the Attorney General. At the end of the conference at Washington the District Attorney returned to Chicago under instructions that in giving to the Grand Jury the advice which it required and which the District Attorney had the right to give he should refrain from expressing any opinion upon the facts or seeking to influence the judgment of the jurors one way or the other.

"The District Attorney was instructed that if any indictments were voted by the Grand Jury he, with the assistance of Mr. Pagin, with the utmost care and diligence, should draw in proper form the indictments, and that if any indictments were returned they should be brought to trial as early as the business of the court would permit and as was consistent with due regard for the rights of the accused.

"The Grand Jury returned an indictment on July 1, with ten counts against various individuals and corporations, for violations of the anti-trust law, and another indictment against the managers and employees of one of the packing houses for a conspiracy to obtain rebates from the railroads. It is my hope and belief that these indictments may be brought to trial during the current year. In the meantime both the principles of law and a sense of fair play require us all to hold our judgment in suspense. The action of the Grand Jury was the result of an ex parte investigation. The accused have not been heard. They are each and all to be presumed innocent until passed upon by the trial jury."

FACTS ABOUT "THE BEEF TRUST"

A STATEMENT OF FACTS ABOUT THE AFFAIRS OF THE BIG PACKERS, HOW THEY CONDUCT THEIR BUSINESS AND WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, WRITTEN BY AN INDEPENDENT AND COMPETING PACKER, GENERAL MICHAEL RYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI ABATTOIR COMPANY.

FOR more than three years the big packers have been viciously assailed by the "yellow" portion of the press, politicians, self-seeking office-holders, sensational ministers and other classes. The damage to their business particularly, and to the entire packinghouse industry generally, has been incalculable. The National Provisioner, after careful study and investigation of the subject, has repeatedly stated that a grave injustice is being done the companies interested. In fact, it has been the only publication in the entire country which has stated the facts clearly, impartially and fearlessly. In conservative quarters the statements made in these columns have been read with respect, and their impress has been felt in many high places.

In substantiation of the position stated in the foregoing this publication has received from General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, a review of the persecutions and prosecutions of the big packers as they appear to him, an independent factor and a competitor. This communication will be read with interest by the trade and the public at large, for it comes from a man who knows the packinghouse business down to the minutest detail, and who bears the reputation of being one of the ablest men in it. He is fair enough and fearless enough to say what he really thinks in behalf of his strongest business rivals. The communication follows:

Editor National Provisioner, New York.

Dear Sir: Your editorial comments relative to the government prosecutions of the large packers meet with my hearty approval. I think with many others that the Federal authorities have gone too far in this matter.

The manner in which testimony has been procured from discharged employes and others and the system of espionage which has obtained for months—the prying into the private affairs of the packers in order to get something on which to build indictments, savors too much of the monarchical system of past ages. I venture to say with the same zeal displayed and enough public money spent in scenting out technical violations of ambiguous laws, very few men in business of any magnitude would escape indictment.

All laws are supposed to be founded on justice, honesty and common sense; if lacking in any of these essentials they cannot be enforced among a free people. The Sherman law was enacted at a time of popular excitement to prohibit restraint of trade and commerce. If enforced in the peculiar style which we have witnessed in Chicago, and such methods applied to all lines of industry, the Sherman Act itself would be the greatest possible restraint of trade that could be imagined. But I do not propose to discuss the law in the case. We are a law-abiding people, and all good American citizens love and uphold the laws of their country, and so far as my observation goes, the Chicago packers are no exception.

I cannot be accused of partiality to the

large concerns commonly called "The Beef Trust," connected as I am with an independent house. My company has had a hard time competing with those gigantic Western houses—they have covered the field so thoroughly, they are so splendidly equipped and organized for extensively conducting the meat business throughout the length and breadth of this broad land that close competition with them means continuous and strenuous effort, with but small margins of profit. We have been an open and keen competitor to these people for many years, and we know how hard a fight it is, but nevertheless I will say in all justice that we have not at any time experienced unfair treatment at their hands. It is true that their immense purchases of livestock at all points hold prices high as a rule, while their facilities for general and unlimited distributions to every city, town and hamlet in the country keep margins of profit for all competitors down to a small compass.

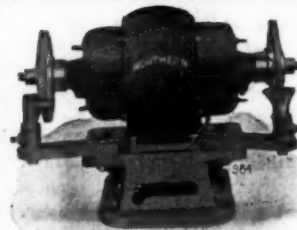
I can safely say that by reason of the active and almost urgent demand for livestock at the present time and the keen competition in the sale of the products there is now more hard work, more risk taken, more worry and annoyance and less profit in the packing industry than in any other business in the country. What, may I ask, has become of the large army of country packers who operated in the winter season in the hog growing sections and at one time had to be reckoned with as an important factor in the trade? The disappearance of the country packinghouse is due to the fact that the higher prices prevailing at the large centers induced the farmer to seek the big markets for his stock, and the rural slaughterer had to succumb to the inevitable. It may be remarked in this connection also that the custom once prevailed with farmers to slaughter enough hogs to supply their own wants. That practice has long ago been abandoned by reason of the honest countryman discovering that he could market his live hogs to better advantage, and buy his meat from the large packers for much less than home manufacturing would cost him.

Those, therefore, who derive the greatest benefit from the enterprise of the Western packers are the farmers, stock growers and meat consumers generally. Hogs to-day are selling in the prominent markets for \$6 per hundred live weight. In olden days with that price for the hog, lard sold to the consumer at 11c. to 12c. per pound, hams from 14c. to 15c., bacon 14c. and shoulders 9c. to 10c. Now, with hogs at \$6 the finest hams sell at 11c. to 12½c., bacon 12c., and refined family lard at 7½c. in small or large quantities. It may be asked why such disparity in prices? The answer is easily arrived at. The low price for the product as compared to the high price for hogs at present prevailing is due to the enterprise of the packers in finding a way to utilize the offal which in old times went to waste.

I confess on the whole I cannot help feeling

the highest admiration for the genius of the men who built up the meat and livestock industries of this country to their present enormous proportions. Thirty years ago it began. Then the great corn-producing States—Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and others were anything but prosperous. Livestock prices were very low, cost of transportation high, the farmer lived from hand to mouth, corn was hardly worth the cribbing, and much of it went for fuel. To the farmer money was scarce and hard to get even at ten to twelve per cent. interest rates. Most of the farms were, figuratively speaking, covered with mortgages and the agriculturists poor. Along came Armour and the other pioneer packers. They encouraged the farmers to raise livestock by making a market for it. Large slaughtering establishments were built in Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph and other points soon followed. Nor was the slaughtering confined to hogs. It was soon discovered that the vast herds of range cattle from the prairie lands could be marketed in the shape of fresh beef and shipped in refrigerator cars to all points. So the slaughtering of cattle began on a large scale. It succeeded from the start, and as the business developed cold storage warehouses for receiving carcasses of refrigerated beef were established in the large Eastern cities and were supplied from Chicago and other Western points.

Of course, there were prejudices to be overcome, and people had to be educated up to know that the western dressed meat was sound and healthy and fully up to the quality of the home slaughtered cattle. This did not take long and the business grew surely and steadily. When the large cities were in line for refrigerated beef the smaller



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MADISON, WIS., U. S. A.

places were invaded; they got a taste of it, too, and liked it, and thus general distribution has been going on so rapidly that there is scarcely a town of two thousand people in any part of the country that is not receiving beef daily from the great centers of supply. In the larger towns of from six to ten thousand population you behold cold storage warehouses bearing the familiar names of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the others.

A quarter of a century ago people in the far away southern towns during the summer months depended altogether for their meat on heavily salted fat pork, and the more thoroughly impregnated with salt the safer it was to withstand the climate. Now, no matter how remote the location, every day they can get their fresh beef, pork sausage, sugar cured hams, bacon, etc., as easily and nearly as cheaply as if they lived in New York City.

The general distribution of meats (fresh and salt) of every description throughout the length and breadth of the land and the uniformity and equalization of prices for them is one of the wonders of our day and generation.

In the early development of pork and beef packing the leaders in the business sought foreign markets. The Europeans are hard to please in the article of meat, but the American packers overcame all prejudice by the artistic and attractive manner in which they handled hog and beef products, thus advertising the superior qualities of the American hog to the world.

The trade with Continental Europe twenty-five years ago was tremendous. The large populations of France and Germany clamored for American meat. The French and German agriculturalists were panic stricken and their Government (only too willing) were appealed to for aid. So they trumped up a charge that American pork (by the by, the soundest of all meat) was unhealthy, that in it were discovered germs known as Trichinae Spinalis and under this pretense they put an embargo on our provisions and cut their millions of people off from the cheapest, healthiest and most nourishing of food products. England and a few of the smaller nations, however, are friendly to our meats and have continued to be good customers.

Such has been the growth of meat consumption. At home, however, through the skill, enterprise and broad gauge policy of the great packers we ourselves are the best customers for our own meats. In fact, we have become by far the greatest meat eating people on earth, John Bull not excepted. One of the reasons no doubt is that we can better afford it. Nor do I know of any other line of industry that has done more to build up this country to what it is to-day than the packing business. It has developed and enriched the great West, particularly Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Iowa,

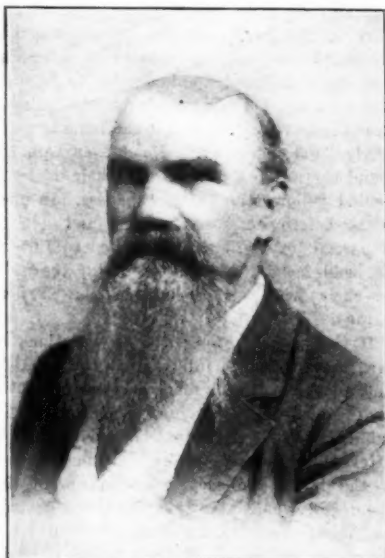
Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana through the stimulus given to live stock raising by an active demand for such stock at nearly always profitable prices. The hog, or sheep or beef raised in the most remote district is sure of meeting a good market by being driven to the nearest railway.

The mortgages on the western farms are now paid off. Splendid cities and towns take the places of the crude, primitive villages and hamlets. National banks are found in towns of any size, and instead of money borrowers the farmers of the West have become money lenders to a considerable extent.

I do not want to be understood as saying that the credit for all this is due to the live stock growing and the meat business. No! but I will ask the question, "What has contributed more to present conditions (railroad transportation not excepted) than these two

advance was sudden and unexpected, but was nothing more than occurs at times when people become excited on market conditions. Of course roasts and steaks were advanced in price materially to the consumer. This was all right until the sensational newspapers, or "yellow journals," as they are called, saw an opportunity to do a good stroke of business by exciting the public mind and selling their papers. A concerted attack was made on what they called the "Beef Trust." All the potency of the printer's ink was brought to bear with the art and mechanism which modern newspapers know how to skillfully apply in making their reading columns intensely interesting to the public. Cartoons, pictorial representations of the trust fortresses, packers and their associates wearing burglar's masks, iron shod heels pressing the neck of the people, etc., etc. And, strange to say, the gullible public swallowed it all. It was taken up by politicians and public agitators and even found its way to the pulpits. Some good and worthy gentlemen of the cloth who were deceived as well as others, spoke of it to their sympathetic congregations in words of burning indignation. "Crush the monster beef trust," was the cry. As a remedy the people were besought to quit eating meat; societies of anti-meat eaters were formed in the East. The Sunday school teachers pictured to their pupils the iniquities of the horrid beef trust and the thrilling details were discussed in the family circle. Meat was absolutely prohibited in many households, and so telling was the blow struck, so easily were the people humbugged that the consumption of beef fell off enormously, and this proved a most serious matter to the packers, so much so, that more than one thousand cars of fresh beef, representing a value of more than one million and a half dollars were left on the hands of the packers and unfortunate dealers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern points. I have a vivid recollection of that time. We were caught ourselves with ten cars of high priced beef on which we took a loss of about \$3,000.

Now there is no business more hazardous or mercurial than the handling of fresh beef in hot weather. A refrigerator car in the summer time is cooled with ice the day before loading. The beef must hang in the coolers three days after being slaughtered, then it is hung up in the car in quarters, the car is sealed tight and the ice chambers supplied with about four tons of ice (or about all they will hold). This carload of meat is in transit to the east about four days, but in order to hold a proper temperature in the car, it is reiced at four stations along the route. Should even one ice station be missed or the car held out a day longer than the time mentioned, there is danger of the meat getting in bad order, which frequently occurs and causes it to deteriorate in value at least one cent per pound, which means a loss of



GENERAL MICHAEL RYAN.

great industries?" And yet we see seventeen of the men who helped to build up this wonderful business indicted on a charge of restraining trade and commerce. Is this not something like trying to kill the goose that laid the golden egg?

The beginning of the attack upon what is known as the "Beef Trust" was a very silly performance. Barnum said once that the American people love to be humbugged. I wonder if the old showman was right. Here is how all this came. Four years ago, coming in to the month of May, it developed that winter fed cattle were getting very scarce and that the supply of good stock would be largely short of the demand for the two or three spring months. Cattle boomed in price immediately at all the stock yards in the country, fine stock going to the high notch of \$8.00 per one hundred live weight. Naturally beef advanced rapidly but not so much in proportion as the live stock. The

\$200 on a single car of fresh beef to the owner. I have frequently seen losses made in this way of \$300 to \$500 per car.

From this we see what great risks are attendant upon the fresh meat trade and what serious loss and great injury can be inflicted on men with large capital invested in such business by thoughtless, irresponsible and conscienceless gossipers who do not know what they talk about and are indifferent to the harm they do to their neighbors.

No doubt the success of the leading packers and the wonderful growth of the business has excited envy and jealousy in many quarters. It has formed a theme not only for the daily papers but a number of the magazines. I read an article some weeks ago in what purported to be a respectable periodical. The writer delves into figures and proves, no doubt to his own satisfaction, that there is an average profit of \$7.50 to the packer on every beef he slaughters. If that gentleman can substantiate figures with facts, and figure out one fifth of \$7.50, or \$1.50 per head, profit in the slaughter of cattle, he will have a salary of \$50,000 per annum guaranteed to him in any of the big packing houses. One dollar per head is considered a good profit on a year's slaughter of cattle; nay, I am willing to take a contract to do it myself for a guarantee of 75c. per head. Now, say the ordinary beef costs \$50. That money is paid for the animal in cash in the yards. It is driven to the slaughterhouse and dressed in a neat and attractive manner. The beef is placed in the cooler and remains there three or four days; it is then sold or shipped away; and the by-products are all carefully and skillfully utilized, and perhaps the money does not come in for ten or twenty days. Is it too much to say that the packer ought to have one dollar net profit for all this work on one steer? And yet there are seasons in the business when the packer would be glad after his tremendous work and outlay to have even the beef tongues as net profit on his year's beef slaughtering. These are bare and unvarnished facts, and can be demonstrated to any one who really desires to know the truth about "the Beef Trust."

One of the fairest, most far reaching, impartial and unprejudiced statements on the beef trust question is the report of Mr. James R. Garfield (son of one of our illustrious martyred Presidents) who was appointed by President Roosevelt to sift matters in the packing line to the very bottom. The packers welcomed such investigation. They put their whole business before Mr. Garfield. No books, papers or documents of any nature which could throw light upon the subject were withheld. We have it all in his report, that elaborate and interesting state paper which goes to the very crux of the matter and stamps the author as an able writer, a correct and truthful statistician and an honest man. So far as I can hear the packers are willing to rest their case on this celebrated report. One would think that after the Garfield report, the penny-a-liners would subside, but no; they keep it up. Their policy is "throw all the dirt you can and some of it will be sure to stick." Were they to drop the "Beef Trust" how could they fill their papers with sensational matter? The relentless, malignant

persecution persevered in all along the line resulted at length in moving the machinery of justice and bringing about the indictments of nearly a score of the most progressive, enterprising and public spirited men in this country.

I have the greatest admiration for President Roosevelt. He is a typical, ideal American; bold, courageous and honest; a lover of justice and fair play. I believe he is sincere in the belief of the existence of a Beef Trust that seeks to crush out competition by illegal and unfair means and that the public good requires that such a monopoly be held under restraint by the strong hand of the law. To this, if it were true, all good citizens would say "Amen!" But when our worthy President comes to a full understanding of the case; when he discovers that the information which came to him was based on ignorance, falsehood and prejudice, we know that he has the manliness and courage to admit his mistake and to do what he can to right a great wrong.

Although misguided public opinion is to some extent against the packers at present, yet there is an underlying sentiment of fair play in the hearts of the American public which will assert itself sooner or later and will cause full and ample justice to be done these men. I have no doubt the packers are themselves rejoiced that the issue is made fairly and squarely. No longer can the slanderers and liars conceal their identity behind yellow streaked newspapers. In open court before an honest Judge and a fair, impartial jury will they be called to furnish the cold facts, the direct proofs of the guilt of their victims, the much abused beef barons.

If the packers are guilty of violations of law, they will cheerfully accept the penalty, and no one will feel sorry for them; but if, on the contrary, their innocence shall be established, I hope and trust they will go right after their persecutors and slanderers, and if the latter are not execution proof, let them feel what it is to attempt to destroy business and assail in a shameful manner the character and credit of their fellow citizens.

I have endeavored in the foregoing to give all the facts in the case which are within the scope of my knowledge. As I said in the beginning, I am an active competitor with the Chicago packers. In fighting for business there is no love lost between us; they have two or three houses here in Cincinnati, and they make us work very cheaply, for it is give and take. I can say that between themselves here there is also very strong competition. Armour fights Swift, and again Swift fights Armour, and we come in between, and this has been the case for the last dozen years, the public all the time deriving the benefit.

It would be the very height of absurdity to even intimate that the packers were unselfish in purpose while building up the mammoth business they now control. Philanthropists and patriots succeed in other lines, but not in the pork business. These big packers, like others, worked for their own sole benefit, but they took a just pride in the industries which grew up under their fostering care and were equal to the occasion in enterprise and energy. And yet, after all, there is a streak of philanthropy too in building

up an industry which gives decent, profitable and honorable employment and indirectly to a quarter of a million of people.

Prior to the prodigious growth of slaughtering in this country, butchering was looked upon as a rather low, inferior, slavish, and even degraded avocation. The big packers lifted the old, time-honored but unprogressive business to a higher and better plane. Scientific methods were introduced into the dressing of animals, encouragement given to the skillful and absolute cleanliness enforced. Butchering has been made a respectable craft and the condition of the journeyman butcher materially bettered. In the large western houses are to be seen today as fine, clean cut, athletic appearing tradesmen as can be found in any great factory. And they get remunerative wages too, the best butchers receiving 50c. per hour and so on down to the common laborer whose wages is not far from \$2.00 per day. Let it be said in all fairness that the so called "trust" houses pay the best wages.

After all this may we ask, when the "knockers" succeed in driving the "Beef Trust" out of business, what do they propose to give us in its place?

When all is summed up and the balloon punctured, it will be discovered that there never was a "Beef Trust." Neither was their a combination of packers formed to advance the prices of beef and lower prices of live stock.

The only understanding between them was a credit agreement to protect themselves from dishonest and unscrupulous purchasers. And I will venture to say further that there have been no rebates from railroads since the Grosseup injunction.

Perhaps it would have been better for the business of the country if the packers had been let alone. Much better if our captains of industry in the meat line who have made the United States famous before the world had not been attacked in a manner calculated to humiliate them at home and diminish their prestige abroad.

All the packers ask for now is a "square deal" and a withholding of public opinion until the whole truth is known.

In conclusion let me state that I have not been solicited by any one to make the foregoing statement, nor do I put myself forward as the self constituted champion or defender of the packers. The gentlemen are amply able to take care of themselves without my assistance. I am simply disgusted at seeing so many otherwise fair minded and intelligent people hoodwinked and deceived by the myriad of fairy tales in circulation about that raw head and bloody bones "The Beef Trust." For the benefit of those who care to know the truth, this article has been written on a subject upon which the writer thinks he is well enough qualified to speak from observation and experience.

PREPARING FOR TRIAL.

An early arraignment and trial of the packers and packing firms indicted by the last federal grand jury on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law is being planned by the Chicago federal officials, who are at work systematizing and arranging the testimony.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER III.—PROPORTION OF THE BEEF BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTROLLED BY THE SIX LEADING PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

4. Baltimore.—Although the special agent of this bureau was not able to obtain exact statistics concerning the consumption of fresh beef in Baltimore, he obtained estimates from a number of reliable and experienced dealers, and considerable information bearing on the subject from other sources. As a result of the investigation, it may be said that the people of Baltimore consumed approximately 110,000 carcasses of fresh beef in 1903, which were supplied in very nearly equal proportions by local butchers and outside shippers, mainly the six Western packers. One of the smaller independent shippers furnished about 7½ per cent. of the total supply. About 40 per cent. of the total supply was furnished by the four leading companies.

5. Cincinnati.—The difference between receipts and shipments of cattle, as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, indicates that there were 150,952 cattle slaughtered in Cincinnati in 1903, all of which were slaughtered by concerns other than the six Western companies. Mr. Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, states that about 30 per cent. of the local slaughtering is shipped out of the city, but that, on the other hand, about 25 per cent. of the local consumption is shipped in from other cities. There is no information available in regard to the source of these shipments.

6. Cleveland.—The difference between receipts and shipments at Cleveland, as furnished by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, indicates that 85,821 cattle were slaughtered by independent local concerns in that city in 1903. The best local authority estimated that the proportion of the total consumption furnished by outside packers was 33 per cent. This estimate was based on an exact knowledge of the number of cars of fresh beef received from the railroads.

7. Buffalo.—The statistics of receipts and shipments indicate that 87,296 cattle were slaughtered in Buffalo in 1903. According to inspections by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Jacob Dold Packing Company killed 31,446 of this total. This company ships a considerable part of its product to other cities. No definite statistics were obtained as to receipts of beef from other cities. Estimates were secured, however, from a number of the local slaughterers and retailers. These estimates of the proportion of the dressed beef supply of Buffalo furnished by Western packers varied from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. It was claimed by the dealers that the people of Buffalo have a strong preference for home-dressed beef.

8. Pittsburg.—Pittsburg has become a great consumer of dressed beef, but unfortunately no satisfactory information could be obtained either as to the difference between receipts and shipments of cattle or as to receipts of dressed beef. Local retailers estimated that 60 to 75 per cent. of the total

consumption was furnished by the big Western packers. It is worth noting, in connection with this estimate, that the Bureau of Animal Industry passed 21,119 cattle at slaughter for the Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company in 1903.

9. New Orleans.—According to the report of the New Orleans Board of Health, 156,094 beef carcasses, of which 87,482 were those of calves or yearlings, were consumed in that city in 1903. Of these, 29,440 were shipped into the city, the rest being slaughtered by independent local plants. Of the carcasses shipped into the city only 2,371 were those of calves and yearlings. There are no means of ascertaining the weights of the carcasses, but it is probable that the large packers did not furnish more than a third of the beef consumed in New Orleans in 1903.

10. Western Packing Centers.—The unsatisfactory character of the information concerning the number of cattle slaughtered by the small independent concerns in the Western packing centers has already been noted (a).

(a) See section 4.

This, of course, would make it impossible to determine their local consumption accurately. In addition to this there is no way of ascertaining the local sales of the large packers.

If one were to base an estimate of the consumption in Chicago upon that computed for New York, Cincinnati or Cleveland, it would amount to considerably over 400,000 carcasses. On the other hand, comparison with the consumption in Philadelphia, which is perhaps more similar to Chicago in this respect, would lower this estimate somewhat. As it is known that the local independent packers slaughter 90,000 inspected cattle, it appears probable that the large packers do not sell more than 75 per cent. of the total consumption in the city. While it appears rather remarkable that they should not command a larger part of the business when they have no freight to pay on the beef sold, it is no stranger than their failure to sell more than about 20 per cent. in Milwaukee (see table 24), to which city the freight must be very low.

So far as can be judged from the information available, the six Western packers supply a greater percentage of the local consumption in the other cities where their plants are located than they do in Chicago. They may not do so in St. Louis.

Section 7. Other Cities.—Investigations in regard to the proportion of the fresh beef supply furnished by the large packers have been carried on by the special agents of this bureau in a considerable number of cities, besides those already discussed above. Letters upon the same subject have also been received from the health officers of different cities. From these sources it appears that the proportion of the beef supply furnished by the Western packers for the given cities

in 1903 was approximately as indicated in Table 24. Most of the beef from the West is undoubtedly furnished by the six companies.

TABLE 24.—PROPORTION OF THE FRESH-BEEF SUPPLY OF CERTAIN CITIES FURNISHED BY THE WESTERN PACKERS.

City.	Percentage of supply furnished by western packers.
Portland, Me.	85
Cambridge, Mass.	99
Lowell, Mass.	85
Worcester, Mass.	97
Providence, R. I.	93
Auburn, N. Y.	50
Syracuse, N. Y.	75
Erie, Pa.	45
Scranton, Pa.	90
Trenton, N. J.	85
Wilmington, Del.	65
Norfolk and Newport News, Va.	90
Richmond, Va.	50
Charlotte, N. C.	30
Raleigh, N. C.	15
Wilmington, N. C.	50
Charleston, S. C.	45
Columbia, S. C.	25
Savannah, Ga.	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	70
Nashville, Tenn.	50
Macon, Ga.	67
Birmingham, Ala.	73
Mobile, Ala.	20
Vicksburg, Miss.	50
Duluth, Minn.	75
Milwaukee, Wis.	20

Section 8. Groups of Smaller Towns.—For the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible what proportion of the fresh beef supply is furnished by the large packers, about 5,000 schedules were sent out to the retail meat dealers and local slaughterers in all parts of the United States. Among other questions these schedules contained the following:

What proportion of the beef consumed in your town was killed in or near the town during 1903?

What was the number of beef carcasses killed in or near your town in 1903?

What was the number of beef carcasses bought from outside packers in 1903?

Apparently those who received the schedules found great difficulty in answering these questions, as answers clear enough to warrant their use in the tabulation of the percentage of the total consumption of each place, killed locally, were returned from only 835 towns. Even in the case of the answers that were used, it was evident that a large part were based upon incomplete information. It is necessary to bear in mind, therefore, that the tabulations represent mainly the expressions of personal opinion rather than information based upon satisfactory records. In spite of the unsatisfactory nature of the material used in the compilation of the following tables, the fact that the answers were obtained from so large a number of towns warrants the assumption that errors would in considerable degree compensate each other.

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

DIFFERENTIAL RESTORED.

The live stock men of Kansas City have gained a victory over the Indian Territory roads and assurances have been made that the old differential which Kansas City had over the St. Louis market would be restored. This means a saving to the shipper of nearly \$23 a car and gives the Kansas City market the call over St. Louis or others further East.

Text Books

Semi-Annual Sale

PACKINGHOUSE.

Name of Book.	Publishers' Price.	Our Price.
Douglas Encyclopedia of Packinghouse Products.....	\$2.50	\$2.50
Manufacture of Sausages. By J. C. Duff, S. E.....	2.00	1.50
Pork Packers' Handbook.....	10.00	4.00
Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets. By Dr. Oscar Schwarz.....	6.00	4.00
Disinfection and the Preservation of Food, Together with an account of the Chemical Substances Used as Antiseptics and Preservatives. By Samuel Rideal, D. S.....	4.00	3.75

RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Thirty Years a Marketman. By E. L. Grant.....	\$1.50	\$1.35
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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed Products. By L. L. Lamborn.....	\$3.00	\$3.00
Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil.....	3.00	1.50
Cotton and Cotton Oil. By D. A. Tompkins.....	7.50	7.00

FATS, OILS, SOAPS, CANDLES, GREASES.

American Soaps. By H. Gathmann.....	\$15.00	\$13.50
Animal Fats and Oils. By L. E. Andes.....	4.00	4.00
Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, Fat, Butters and Waxes. By C. E. A. Wright, D. S.....	7.50	7.15
Art of Soap Making. By A. Watt.....	3.00	2.80
Fats and Oils, Animal and Vegetable. Edited by W. T. Brannt.....	10.00	9.75
Oil Chemists' Handbook. By Erastus Hopkins, M. A.....	3.00	2.80
Oil, Tallow and Greases, Practical Compounding. By Expert Oil Refiner.....	3.50	3.35
Recipes for Oil, Soap and Other Trades. By an Analytical Chemist.....	3.50	3.35
Soap and Candles. By J. Cameron.....	2.00	2.00
Soap Manufacture. By W. L. Gadd.....	1.50	1.40
Soaps. By G. H. Hurst.....	5.00	4.60

GLUE AND GELATINE.

Glue and Glue Testing. By S. Rideal, D. S.....	\$4.00	\$4.00
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine.....	10.00	5.00

FERTILIZERS.

Bone Products and Manures. By Thomas Lambert.....	\$3.00	\$3.00
Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers. By Harry Snyder.....	1.50	1.50

REFRIGERATION.

Ammonia and Its Compounds. By C. Vicent.....	\$2.00	\$2.00
Artificial Ice, Spon's Encyclopedia.....	.75	.75
Chemists' Pocketbook.....	2.00	1.75
Compound of Mechanical Refrigeration. By J. E. Siebel.....	3.00	2.90
Indicating the Refrigerating Machine. By Gardner T. Voorhees.....	1.00	.95
Ice-Making Machine, The. By M. Ledoux.....	.50	.50
Machinery for Refrigeration. By Norman Selfe.....	3.50	3.40
Mechanical Refrigeration. By Hal Williams.....	2.25	2.15
Pocketbook of Refrigeration and Ice-Making. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.....	1.50	1.40
Principles and Practices of Artificial Ice-Making and Refrigeration. By Louis M. Schmidt.....	2.50	2.25
Refrigerating and Ice-Making Machinery. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.....	3.00	2.80
Refrigerating Machinery. By A. Ritchie Leask.....	2.00	1.75
Refrigerating Memoranda. By John Levey.....	.75	.75
Refrigeration and Cold Storage and Ice Making. By A. J. Wallis-Taylor.....	4.50	4.25
Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration. By I. I. Redwood.....	1.00	.50

MECHANICAL.

Complete Practical Machinist. By Joshua Rose.....	\$2.50	\$2.40
Electrical Engineers' Pocketbook. By Horatio A. Foster.....	5.00	4.75
Gas Engine, The. By D. Clerk (new edition).....	4.00	3.65
Gas Engine, The. By F. R. Hutton.....	5.00	4.90
Gas Engines. By T. M. Gooden.....	1.00	.95
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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Chickasaw Cotton Oil Company, of Chickasaw, I. T., has increased its capital to \$1,000,000.

Fire did about \$1,000 damage to the branch house of Nelson Morris & Co., at Troy, N. Y., recently. Repairs are being made.

Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Company of Laurel, Miss., with \$100,000 capital has been incorporated to operate a cotton mill and fertilizer plant.

Paonia Packing Company, of Paonia, Colo., has been chartered with \$10,000 capital by C. C. Hawkins, Edward J. Mathews and E. R. Morgan.

Winfield Scott, of Ft. Worth, Tex., is interested in a proposition to build a cottonseed oil mill at Comanche, Tex., in time for next season's crushing.

The Bragaw Fertilizer Company, of Washington, D. C., has been chartered by Wm. Bragaw, H. C., J. G., and Richard Bragaw. The capital is \$125,000.

An ordinance has been introduced in the common council of La Crosse, Wis., granting rights to establish a stock yards to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

A dispatch from Guernsey, Wyo., says that Eastern capitalists are there investigating a plan to build a cattle and packing plant as the new railroad routes open up good grazing country.

Staunton Tanning Company, of Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital by M. H. Chalkley, treasurer, secretary and general manager and Reuben Burton, president.

Feval Leather Company, of Newark, N. J., has been chartered with \$100,000 to deal in hides, skins, leather, etc., by Leon Feval and Emile C. Bataille, of Newark, and Charles R. Wilmot, of Orange, N. J.

Louis G. S. Schaeffer, secretary of the Cincinnati, O., Soap Company, died recently, aged 60 years. He was a successful business man with interests in various industries and well-known to the soap trade.

Lawson D. Falls, J. B. Hildebrand, W. E. Gage, J. F. Waggoner and F. D. Waddell, of Memphis, Tenn., have incorporated as the Dixie Oil Company, with \$30,000 capital to erect and operate cottonseed oil mills.

D. Gunn & Co., will build a \$225,000 pork packing plant at the Union Stock Yards in Toronto, Can. An American cattle packing company is reported as negotiating for ground on which to build an ice plant.

John C. Drewry, N. W. West, of Raleigh, N. C., and John S. Cunningham, N. C., have incorporated the Farmers' National Fertilizer Company, of Raleigh. The capital is \$100,000, with privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the American Glue Company at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, the following officers were elected: John R. Morrow, of Chicago, president; Roger Upton, of Boston, secretary, and Everett J. Stevens, treasurer.

The Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., has bought out the Covington Cotton Oil Company, of Covington, Tenn., formerly owned by Farnsworth & Evans, of



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Memphis, and the Panola Cotton Oil Company, of Como, Miss.

National Soap Company, of Toledo, O., with \$15,000 capital, has been incorporated by S. J. Braun, W. W. Wolfe, C. U. Lee, R. W. Wallace and J. E. Alvord. It will take over the National Chemical Company, which manufactures a washing powder.

B. D. Chalkley & Co., of Richmond, Va., has effected a consolidation with the Staunton Tanning Company, of Manchester, Va., whose tannery is at Staunton, N. C. The officers will be Reuben Burton, president; J. M. Kunkle, vice president; M. H. Chalkley, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock is fixed at a maximum of \$300,000.

Schrubb & Co., Ltd., of New York City, a branch of the famous English company, has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital by Anthony Gross, A. W. Godfrey, Wm. Houghton, and Clarence D. Mackey, all of New York. The company will, like the parent house, deal in and manufacture anhydrous ammonia, soaps, oils, candles.

DELEGATES TO RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

The Committee on Arrangements for the National Reciprocity Conference, to be held in Chicago August 16 and 17, hereby announces that, while the call for delegates has been mailed to all national, State and local agricultural and livestock associations whose addresses could be obtained, it is not the intent to deny a seat in the convention to any farmer or stockman who desires to manifest his interest in this matter by taking advantage of the reduced railway rates to be in force, and attend the sessions of the convention.

In order that all may actively participate in the proceedings, the committee announces that credentials will be accepted from any reputable local organization of business men, whether agricultural or commercial. More than this, credentials from boards of County

Commissioners will be honored, as it is thought fair to assume that such boards would not accredit any unworthy man to such a convention. Under this general decision, credentials will be accepted also from the officials of county fair associations or similar bodies. Furthermore, it is not essential that the delegates named reside in the particular neighborhood accrediting them.

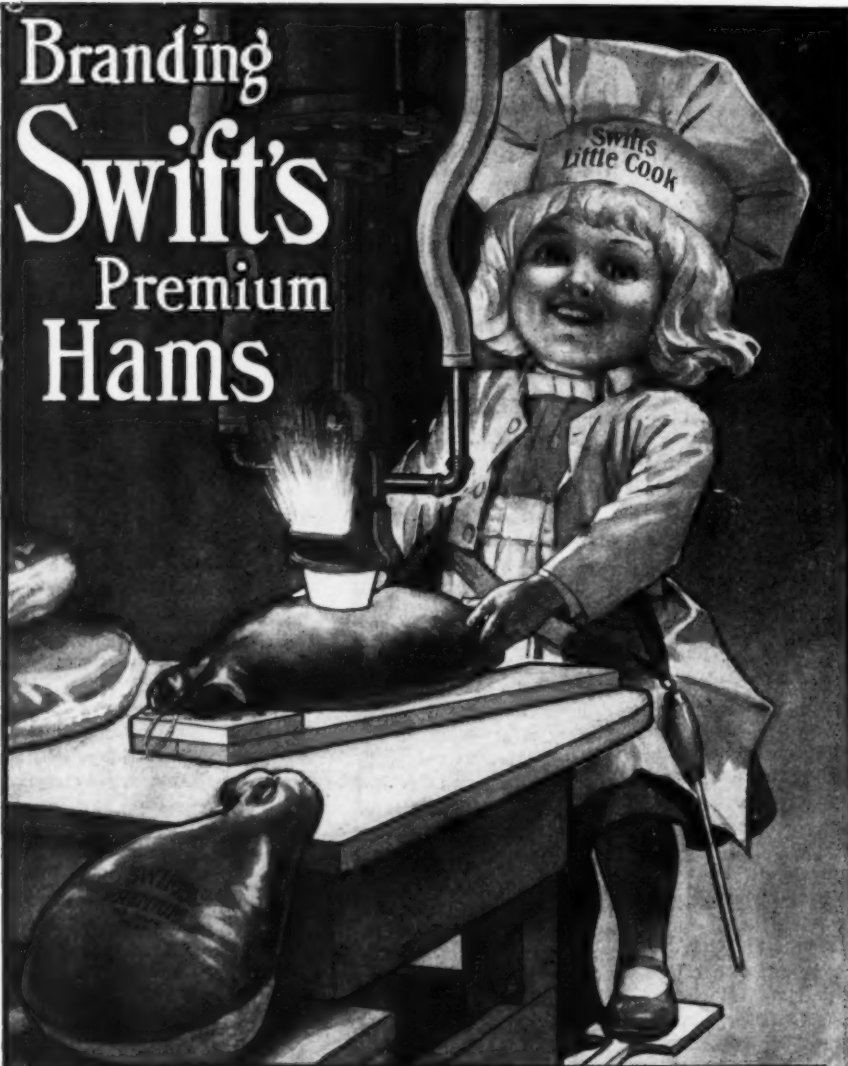
In localities where no organizations of this character exist or are available for this purpose, farmers and stockmen are urged to hold local conventions for the purpose of naming delegates to represent them upon this important occasion. Credentials from such local conventions will in all cases be accepted.

It is highly important that the names and addresses of all delegates chosen be listed at once with the Committee on Arrangements as per address given below.

It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to secure the presence of representative men from every part of the corn belt and contiguous territory. This section in particular has a deep interest in the future of European markets for our farm products.

The committee not only desires that all interested communities send a delegate or delegates, but that every individual farmer or stockman in America who hopes to see this movement to broaden the outlet for our grains and meats succeed shall enroll his name upon the lists now being made up in the committee's office. The great livestock, agricultural and commercial organizations that have taken the initiative in this movement desire to know at once to what extent the producing interests propose to lend their support to the effort being made. If you approve of the general proposition, and can do nothing more than write a letter addressed to the Committee on Arrangements, 9th floor, Great Northern Building, Chicago, Ill., asking that your name be entered upon the lists as heartily endorsing the work in hand.

ALVIN H. SANDERS,
Chairman.



Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

each have the same well known brand, "Swift's Premium U. S. Insp'd," burned into the rind. Whenever you see this it is a sure guarantee of quality—flavor—value. Always ask for "Swift's Premium" brand, and insist on getting it.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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MANLY WORDS

"It is my hope and belief that these indictments may be brought to trial during the current year. In the meantime both the principles of law and a sense of fair play require us to hold our judgment in suspense. The action of the Grand Jury was the result of an *ex parte* investigation. The accused have not been heard. They are each and all to be presumed innocent until passed upon by the trial jury." These are the words of U. S. Attorney General Moody, spoken before the Lincoln Club of Boston, and, as authoritatively stated, with the approval of the President. Clearly, the U. S. Government felt an urgent necessity to explain to the fair-minded American people that the action of the Chicago Grand Jury has no bearing on the decisive question of guilt or innocence and that the frivolous, triumphal outcry of the "yellow journals" about alleged proofs of guilt were equally unfair and premature. The victims of the Chicago *ex parte* persecution will find some consolation in the strength of public opinion, which made the Federal Government through Mr. Moody cut loose from the unwelcome following of the boisterous "yellow" press.

Mr. Moody's statement has excellent com-

pany in this issue of The National Provisioner. The lucid and convincing article from the pen of General Michael Ryan, which we have the pleasure of printing in other columns of this issue, is another refreshing proof of American fairness. Our daily press and the "penny-a-liners" of the magazines, who have found bonanzas in attacks on the trusts, especially on "the greatest trust of all," abound with stories of crushed competitors and a robbed public. Now we hear from one of the strongest, most experienced and brainiest competitors of the big packers how absurd it is to indict for restraining trade and commerce the very same people who have done so much for upbuilding most wonderful business conditions in our great West and South. We hear from a most competent observer and judge on what flimsy foundation the whole attack had been based and with what frivolously concocted statements it had been maintained. An article by General Ryan needs no recommendation in a meat paper or, in fact, in any kind of a paper. It will be read and reprinted and it will greatly help The National Provisioner in the big educational campaign, which we have carried on for years, for a time we admit apparently in vain, but at no time without the firm conviction that truth and justice must finally prevail.

WHERE IT LEADS

Cable dispatches from Germany tell of growing dissatisfaction with the prices of meat which have reached a severely burdening height. During the last six months prices increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Even in the meat famine year of 1902 such prices as are now exacted from the consumer were unknown and it is the poor, whose meats, pork and veal, increased most in price.

It is well-known that there is no meat trust in Germany to put up prices without regard to the iron law of supply and demand, as foolish pseudo-economists assert is done in our country. As to Germany, even our "yellows" do not claim that anything but this law causes the price of meat, which is from 100 to 300 per cent higher than in the United States for better products of the same class. The law of supply and demand cannot be changed, but the supply may be artificially lowered by tariffs or other embargoes. Where this leads, the German people have now to feel. Germany proper is not able to produce in meat what her growing population demands, or at least should be entitled to demand. Any exclusion or restriction of foreign importations has to lead to consequences such as the above mentioned.

It is, indeed, very hard to understand, that an enlightened government, like the German, should have under such circumstances a new tariff law adopted to go into effect in Feb-

ruary, 1906, in which the duties for meats are again increased (per 100 kilograms or 220.4 pounds), as follows:

For sausages, from.....	\$4.04 to \$16.66
For lard, from.....	2.38 to 2.86
For salted meat, from.....	4.04 to 10.71
For cattle, per head, from....	2.14 to 4.28
For hogs, from.....	1.19 to 4.28

Yet it has been done. Where this would lead, in addition to the present so-called sanitary restrictions and embargoes, even less intelligent people than the Germans have the credit of being, can easily be seen. Famine of the worst kind would stare into the face of the people, or at least the largest part of them, who cannot afford to pay for daily food the price of works of art. It is evident, therefore, that such a tariff could by sensible people only be framed as a tentative threat with a view to making "concessions" in exchange for valuable counter-concessions. Clever as this plan is, we expect the American Government to grasp the situation as to food in Germany and to bear in mind that the German Government cannot possibly let their own people starve.

FOOD THEORIES

When a theorist undertakes to solve a practical problem, then look for trouble. Both laws of men and laws of nature, should they happen to conflict with his conclusions, must give way before his dictum. No better illustration is afforded than in the recent much-discussed borax experiments of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. All that could be done through the authority of a government report, and repeated declarations of the chief of a government bureau, has been done to make the public believe that borax, in the minute quantities in which it is used in common practice, is a poison as a food preservative.

Whether the housewife, who is coming to know borax so intimately through its manifold household uses, can be frightened by these official bugaboos is a question not yet determined. The fears of the timid and the gullible have undoubtedly been worked upon by these theorists and their unofficial but zealous allies, the sensational press. Were we to believe all the latter have been serving up of late under large, black headlines we should soon starve to death for want of food to eat in safety. No better comment on the Wiley borax experiments has been made than that of the Western writer who said that "men who do not eat three heavily boraxed meals a day, nor are they informed in advance that poisonous experiments are to be tried upon them. Experiments of that character are presumably designed to establish preconceived theories." And they certainly are!

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

POINTS OF VALUE IN LUBRICATORS.

All lubricating oils are composed of various hydrocarbons, but their lubricating power depends upon their physical properties, not their chemical. The important thing in a cylinder oil is to have one which will retain its lubricating qualities at the temperature of steam in the cylinder.

SOLIDIFYING OLEIC ACID.

Oleic acid and fatty acids in which it is contained are solidified by first submitting them to distillation with superheated steam, to remove organic impurities liable to be carbonised by sulphuric acid, and then treating the distillate with concentrated sulphuric acid in the usual manner.

NON-CAUSTIC ANTISEPTIC SOAP.

In order to manufacture a non-caustic soap developing active oxygen and having antiseptic and bleaching effects, ordinary soap is mixed with a suitable proportion of sodium or ammonium perborate, or sodium percarbonate, either in the form of powder or as a paste with lanolin, vaselin, etc.

SULPHIDE DYEING OF LEATHER.

If leather be treated with formaldehyde before dyeing, or even during the tanning process, alkali sulphides have no detrimental effect during the dyeing with sulphide dyestuffs. A suitable method consists in immersing the leather in a formaldehyde solution for about one hour, and then adding the dyestuff solution to the formaldehyde bath.

DESICCATION OF MILK.

In order to preserve the casein in milk unchanged by desiccation, sodium phosphate is added to the milk, and in order to preserve the fat unchanged, caustic soda is added. For 100 litres of separated milk 315 grms. of crystallised sodium phosphate are added, and for 100 litres at full-cream milk, 16 grms. of caustic soda. Sugar, farinaceous matter, and other matters unaffected by the heat of the drying process may be added to the milk if desired.

SALT INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

The salt industry of Spain is daily extending its sphere of operations, and besides supplying domestic wants, estimated at 300,000 tons annually, exports considerable quantities, amounting in 1904 to 350,000 tons. Spanish salt products compared with that of the rest of the world ranks sixth in importance, being exceeded by the United States, England, Germany, France and Austria. The average production of the sea-salt pans is 300,000 tons, a quantity which could be much increased if modern alterations were made and certain tracts now lying idle were made productive.

SOAP TRADE IN ALGERIA.

German papers report that steps have been taken in Algeria to manufacture natural soap on a large scale from a tree known as *sapindus utilis*. This plant, which has long been known in Japan, China, and India, bears a fruit of about the size of a horse-chestnut, smooth and round. The color varies from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields from 55 to 220 lbs. of fruit, which can easily be harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of production is said to be small.

THE VALUE OF LEATHER.

The relatives of a wealthy Austrian, Baron Szecknicki, recently sought to have him declared insane, on the ground that his usual dress at home is a leather suit, patterned like that of a turtle. In the course of his defence, which was so convincing that he won his case, the baron brought forward a remarkable array of instances of men now living who are eccentric in their dress. Among them are included the Emperor William, who possesses over 300 uniforms; a Madrid millionaire who dresses his servant girls as flowers, roses, violets, etc., and his men servants as trees, and a Parisian who never wears a hat. Otto Hanan, a sugar manufacturer of Budapest, selects his suits to match his wall papers.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLUE.

A solution of casein in borax makes an excellent glue according to the *Revue des Produits Chimiques*. A saturated solution of borax is prepared by dissolving one part of borax in twelve parts of cold water, the casein being then added, little by little. Casein powder is a mixture of six parts of casein and one part of chalk, both in a powdered condition. The mixture must be stored in a dry place, and shaken up with cold or lukewarm water for use.

To prepare casein cement, curdled milk is triturated in a mill and mixed with successive additions of slaked lime until a compact mass is formed. This must be used almost immediately, since it hardens very quickly. Casein dissolved in a solution of carbonate of potash or soda also forms an excellent cement. The most favorable proportions for the mixture forming casein cement are five parts of dry powdered casein and one part of pulverized burnt lime, mixed together with sufficient hot water to make a thin paste. Casein for cement may also be prepared from skim milk, by drying the latter in thin layers, reducing the product to powder and mixing it with one part of quick lime and enough water to form paste. Blood albumen may be used in place of casein for certain purposes,

its insolubility in water after exposure to a temperature of 40 C. being utilized in the papermaking industry.

A weather-proof paint may be prepared by replacing casein by finely powdered glue, the colors being ground with size, gelatine, or gum arabic, and applied to the surface to be coated. While the paint is still fresh it is gone over with a 1 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash, which solidifies the coating and enables it to stand washing. The same result may also be obtained with a 20 per cent. solution of chrome alum, rendered slightly alkaline with ammonia.

RECENT PATENTS.

794,462. Refrigerator. George A. Masters, Chicago, Ill. In combination, an air compressor; a storage tank for the compressed air; a cylinder adapted to have communication with said tank; an adjustable pressure valve for said tank, adapted to open and close communication between said tank and said cylinder; a piston in said cylinder; means actuated by the movement of said piston for stopping the operation of said air compressor, an expansion engine adapted to be driven by the compressed air, a cold room; means for cooling said cold room with the exhaust from said engine; and means actuated by variations of temperature with said cold room; for varying the supply of compressed air to said engine.

794,564. Drying Apparatus. George Stiff, Norwich, Conn. A drier comprising a vacuum chamber having spaced side, top and bottom walls, the spaces between said walls forming a circulating chamber for a heating medium, vacuum pans movable into and out of said vacuum chamber and having spaced bottom walls, means for directing the heating medium between the bottom walls of each pan, and means for directing the exhaust from the pans into said circulating chamber.

794,630. Refrigerator. Arthur H. Merrill, Hartford, Conn. The combination with a metallic casing open at the front, and constituting a storage compartment; said casing having a top provided with air passages, of a tray; projections on the under side of said tray resting on the top of said casing, and serving to separate the tray from the storage compartment; an ice tank, having means for the escape of water; and projections on the upper side of the tray for supporting the ice tank, and thereby forming an air passage between the bottom of said ice tank and said tray.

794,631. Filtering Apparatus. James S. Milne, Camden, N. J. A water purifying apparatus provided with one or more movable filtering beds the body of the filtering area of which lies in a plane; in combination with removable spools provided with one or more sheets of filtering material.

WAGNER PROMOTED.

Henry Wagner, for many years connected with the Pittsburg Union Stock Yards, has been appointed yard master, vice James McFadden, resigned. Mr. Wagner is fully qualified for the position and is a universal favorite. His success in his new position is assured.

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Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ANOTHER STURTEVANT GENERATING SET.

The B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, Mass., has been developing in a comparatively quiet way, a very complete line of small and medium size generating sets of exceptionally high efficiency. Among these is a series running from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 K. W. of the form illustrated herewith (a full series is illustrated on page 3 of their Bulletin No. 63.)

The engine of the set illustrated is of the single, vertical enclosed automatic type, with

tion with relief and check valves and a pressure gauge, maintains a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch of oil on all main bearings of the engine while in operation. This system not only assures the presence of oil on all bearings at all times, without constant supervision, but what is more important, it maintains under pressure a film of oil between the two bearing surfaces which absolutely prevents their contact. Practically the friction is thus eliminated and high mechanical efficiency is secured, ranging from

iron with wrought iron pole pieces and cast iron shoes.

The field coils are made up in two separate sections, the compound winding forming one and the shunt winding forming the other.

The armature is of the barrel wound toothed hollow drum type, the windings being of the coil or bar wound type.

In the construction of the commutator the best drop forged copper is used, thoroughly insulated by selected amber mica. Self-adjusted socket type shunted brush holders are used. The spring is not called upon to carry any current; as a consequence there is no danger of its losing its tension from the heating. Soft carbon brushes are employed.

The test for dielectric strength (or breakdown) is made with a pressure of 1,500 volts alternating E. M. F. for a duration of one minute, with a generator having a capacity of 7 K. W.

The heat rise of the generator will not exceed 40 degrees C. for a four-hour full rated load run. An overload of 25 per cent. can be carried for two hours without the temperature rise exceeding 50 degrees C., and a momentary overload of 100 per cent. without flashing.

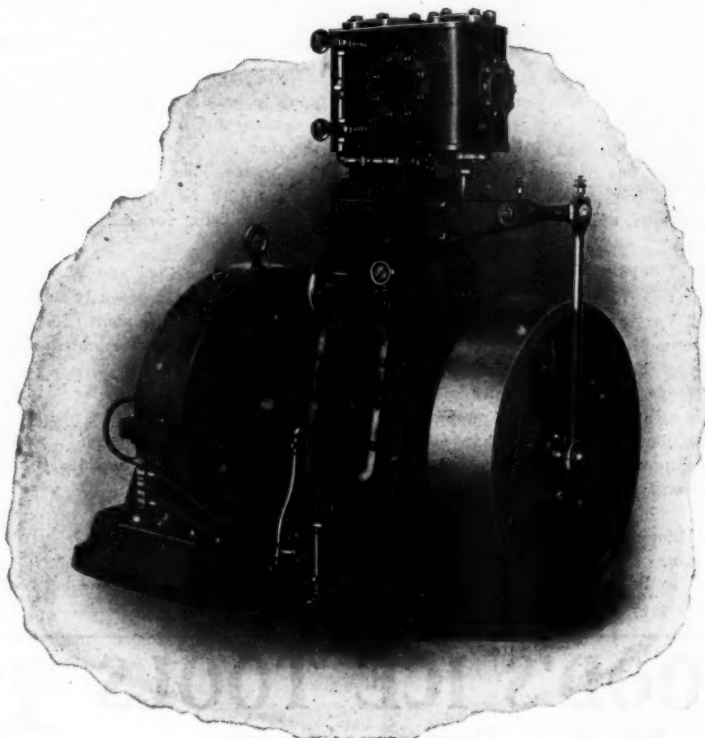
STOCK YARDS SOLD.

The North Philadelphia Butchers and Drovers' Live Stock Yard Association has practically gone out of business. It has sold its forty-three-acre property at Rising Sun lane and the North Penn. Railroad, and will dissolve at a meeting to be held by the stockholders of the association on August 9. The property was sold for \$132,500. The association has been in existence since 1876. It was formed to compete with the West Philadelphia stock yards, and for fifteen years it was a profitable venture, but for the last fifteen years the association has been conducting the yards at a loss, which increased each year. A four-story hotel was one of the improvements made on the property. Over one hundred and twenty-five persons are interested in the association.

YARDS AT LA CROSSE.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. will establish stock yards at La Crosse, Wis., to be operated, it is said, in connection with an abattoir, to be opened by one of the Chicago packers. The necessary trackage for both yards and abattoir will be put in at once.

Know what's in your by-products. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.



cylinder 9 inches in diameter by 8 inches stroke.

The generator, like all others in its class, was specifically designed by the B. F. Sturtevant Co. for direct attachment to its respective size of engine. Its output is secured at 350 r. p. m. with 90 pounds of steam. The shaft is 37-16 inches in diameter, the crank pin measures 4 inches in diameter by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the complete set weighs 4,900 pounds.

The cylinder is fitted with balanced piston valve, is thoroughly insulated with magnesia and covered with Russia iron, bound with polished iron bands.

A watershed partition between the cylinder and the frame prevents the drip of water from the cylinder coming in contact with the oil in the main body of the engine. This watershed partition permits of access to the piston rod stuffing box while the engine is in operation. The frame is cast in one piece bored out to form the cross-head guides, and fitted with doors on either end and on the sides for accessibility to the reciprocating parts when adjustment or repairs are required.

The lubrication of all bearing surfaces is made absolutely positive by means of a pump and a piping system which, in connection

with relief and check valves and a pressure gauge, maintains a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch of oil on all main bearings of the engine while in operation.

The regulation is accomplished by means of a Rites' Flywheel Inertia Governor, simple in construction, durable and reliable in operation. The speed variation is limited within 2 per cent. between full load and no load.

The crosshead is of cast iron with adjustable shoes, the connecting rod of forged steel with removable babbitted boxes, and the shaft of open hearth steel, forged in one piece, with cast iron counter weights bolted on.

The field frame of the generator is of cast



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Home Ice and Refrigerating Company, of Shenandoah, Pa., has been chartered by local parties. The capital is \$5,000.

Twin Cities Ice Company, of Carterville, Mo., has been incorporated by Edward Smallhouse, J. P. Stewart and W. R. Robertson, with \$20,000 capital.

Roswell Creamery Company, of Roswell, Colo., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by J. J. Hagerman, Nathan Jaffa, Geo. M. Slaughter and others.

Carterville Ice Company, of Carterville, Mo., has been chartered with \$20,000 capital, by M. C. Terry, J. A. Daugherty, J. F. Daniel, J. H. Van Hoose and E. T. Webb.

Continental Creamery Company, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been chartered. The incorporators are W. F. Jensen, Claus Frolin and others, the capital is \$100,000.

Citizens' Ice Company, of Springfield, O., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital, by W. D. Moores, M. B. Hiestand, R. A. Garbough, M. J. Falkenbaugh and A. D. Roher.

Provo Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Provo, Utah, has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital by Le Roy Dixon, president; Wm. Wood, treasurer, and Henry Green, secretary.

Stratford Fuel, Ice, Cartage and Construction Company, of Stratford, Ont., Can., has been incorporated by local parties, with \$100,000, to manufacture ice and sell fuel, building material, etc.

Portland Cold Storage Company, of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital by C. N. Trefethan, South Portland, president; Luther Maddocks, Boothbay Harbor, treasurer, and Benjamin Thompson, Portland, clerk.

Gulf Trading Company, of Carrabelle, Fla., has been incorporated to buy, sell, lease and operate ice plants, canning factories, etc. The capital is \$30,000, and the incorporators A. C. Croom, E. R. Moon, D. O. Neel, John J. Bloomquist and W. C. Croom.

Glacier Lake Reservoir and Ice Company, of Boulder, Colo., has been chartered with \$25,000 capital, by Robert Law, general manager of the Colorado & Northwestern Railroad Company; Samuel B. Dick, principal owner of the same road; J. M. Herbert, of the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company; W. B. Hayes and Philip Feldhauser. The new com-

cern will make ice and sell water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

ICE NOTES.

The Muscogee Ice Company, of Columbus, Ga., will put in a 15-ton addition to its plant. E. W. Ellison, of Chester, Va., will put in an ice machine to make ice, freeze ice cream, etc.

The Hygeia Ice Company, of Norwich, Conn., will repair and improve its plant at once.

V. L. Pugh, of Des Moines, Ia., has sold the Central Ice Company to J. Ruston for \$2,000.

E. O. Beach has leased the Auditorium at Houston, Tex., and will convert it into a skating rink.

The Lawton Ice and Fuel Company, of Lawton, Okla., has increased its capital from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

F. H. Goettler, of Butler, Pa., proprietor of the Peoples' Ice Company, has bought the Butler Ice Company.

The Virginia Lithia Springs Company, of Richmond, Va., is in the market for a one or two ton second hand ice machine.

Citizens of Pascagoula, La., are trying to form a company to build an ice plant. A meeting is called to consider the project.

The ice house and cold storage plant of Mutz & Company at Edinburg, Ind., were burned recently from a spark from a locomotive.

W. H. Hammond & Company, Moore-Bennett Building, Houston, Tex., are interested in a hotel to be equipped with refrigerating apparatus.

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Everywhere

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G. W. Meyer, of Oakland, Calif., is arranging to build an ice factory at Livermore. Beer bottling and soda works will be included in the plant.

Fort Pierce, Fla., is to have an ice plant. A company to be called the St. Lucie Ice Company is being formed. The capital will be about \$20,000.

The Blue Ridge Coal and Wood Company, of Asheville, N. C., recently organized, is planning to build an ice plant. There are now two factories in Asheville and one at Baltimore.

S. H. Collins, of Milton, Fla., is in the market for a five to ten ton ice plant.

R. G. Game, of Abbeville, S. C., wants catalogs from ice making machinery manufacturers.

The 50,000 ton ice house of L. C. Tewes Ice Company, of Chicago, Ill., at Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wis., were burned recently. Loss, \$40,000. The house was built last fall. It contained 30,000 tons of ice.

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

Gifford's Ice Elevators and Conveyors

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

Successor to Wm. T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass., and Gifford Bros., Hudson, N. Y.

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Union Stock Yards,
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Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

W. T. Hamilton is promoting a new ice factory for Hot Springs, Ark.

Geo. O. Brott, of Hartford, Conn., is interested in a plan to put up a plate ice plant in Hartford, Conn.

The Hygienic Ice Company, of Elyria, O., has bought the ice business of the Lorain & Elyria Ice and Coal Company in Elyria.

The Schmulbach Brewing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., will build an addition to its ice and cold storage plant, 50 by 100 feet.

REFRIGERATING FURNACE BLAST.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

Recent discussion of blast furnace air, dried by refrigeration have been of interest, but the subject is worthy of further analysis and study.

It seems the application of dry air blast obtained by means of refrigerating machinery has successfully and economically been applied to a blast furnace in the Pittsburg district, as set forth in a paper read by James Gayley at a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. The deductions from the data are most interesting to the steel manufacturers, but after a brief description of the apparatus, it is the purpose of this article to review the matter more from the standpoint of



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Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormaby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Plant Used.

The plant was installed at the Isabella Furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Etna, Pa., and consists of two ammonia compressors, each driven by a 28½" x 56" x 36" compound condensing engine and furnished with two single-acting compressors 22½" x 36" of a nominal capacity of 225 tons of ice melting effect. One engine and compressor is held in reserve in case of accident and to help out on exceptionally humid days. The compressors are connected to twenty sections of double pipe brine coolers set in a brine tank. The brine charge consists of forty thousand gallons of chloride of calcium brine of a specific gravity of 1.210, which is circulated through 90,000 feet of two-inch pipe located in the air-cooling chamber. The coolers are

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Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Little-Seld, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. H. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., G. F. Calvert.
Chicago, 18 N. Clark St., F. O. Schnapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.
Wheeling, Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co.
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuie & Son.

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FOR
COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

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divided into three sections, the flow of brine in each section being countercurrent to the flow of air through the cooling chamber. Arrangements are made for melting off the frost deposited on the pipes by circulating warm brine through the coils and the resulting water is carried to the water supply tank for the condensers. The machinery and piping was built and supplied by the York Manufacturing Company. The air blast is furnished by three blowing engines with 44-inch steam, 84-inch air cylinders and a common stroke of 60 inches.

It is stated that the ore and fuel are of uniform condition so that if the only remaining factor in the operation, the air, is brought to the furnace in a uniform condition, uniform results may reasonably be expected. As 11,700 pounds of air are consumed in the furnace per ton of iron produced, and as the moisture in the air may vary in one day from 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. relative humidity, it will be seen that the amount of water evaporated by the furnace may vary greatly in a short space of time. Tests at the furnaces in the Pittsburgh district gave a water content of 2.7 grains per cubic foot in February to 7.3 grains per cubic foot in June, and as the furnaces consume about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute, this would pass 40 gallons of water per hour, for each grain of moisture contained in a cubic foot of air, through them.

It is further stated that with natural air for the blast the furnace produced 358 tons of iron with 2,147 pounds of coke per ton of output and with the air for the blast dried by cooling this output was increased to 452

tons of iron with a coke consumption of 1,729 pounds per ton of output. Furthermore, less air was required, and the blowers were slowed down from 114 to 96 revolutions, reducing the air handled from 40,000 to 34,000 cubic feet per minute and the indicated horse-power from 2,700 h. p. to 2,013 h. p., thus showing a saving of 687 horsepower in operating the blowing engines.

The Vapor Removed.

During a test of thirteen days' duration the average weight of a cubic foot of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere was 5.66 grains, and the weight per cubic foot from the cooling chamber was 1.75 grains. As the average of the atmosphere was 5.66 grains, it is hardly probable that the conditions at any time were such that the refrigerating machine did not have work to do, as at 80 degrees and 20 per cent. relative humidity the weight of a cubic foot of aqueous vapor is 2.187 grains and the air leaving the cooling chamber was drier than this. Besides, a humidity of 20 per cent. at 80 degrees seldom if ever occurs during the month of August in this climate. At 80 degrees temperature and a relative humidity of 50 per cent. the weight of a cubic foot of aqueous vapor is 5.467 grains, which is nearly the average noted during the test. As the air leaving the cooling chamber was saturated, its relative humidity was 100 per cent., and this with 1.75 grains of moisture, gives a temperature of a little under 28 degrees. So that in general we may assume that the temperature of the atmosphere was about 80 degrees and the temperature of the cooled air was about 28 degrees, without being very far from wrong.

The Refrigeration Required.

The air handled after the blowing engines were slowed down is said to be 34,000 cubic feet per minute, and as the refrigerating machine removes $5.66 - 1.75 = 3.91$ grains of water from each cubic foot of air, we have $34,000 \text{ cu. ft.} \times 3.91 \text{ gr.}$

$7,000 \text{ gr. (= 1 lb.)} = 18.99 \text{ lbs. water per min.}$
 removed from the blast, or 1139.4 lbs. per hour, or 27,346 lbs. per day. Mention is made of a run of four days, during the thirteen-day test, in which an average of 21,561 lbs. of water was collected per day of twenty-four hours. Taking this data as a basis for determining the required capacity of the refrigerating machine, we have
 $21,561 \text{ lbs.} \times 966 \text{ B. T. U.}$
 latent heat of vapor.....20,817,926 B.T.U.
 $21,561 \text{ lbs.} \times 180 \text{ B. T. U.}$
 reducing water from 212° to 32° 3,88,980 "
 $21,561 \text{ lbs.} \times 142 \text{ B. T. U.}$
 latent heat of ice..... 3,061,662 "
 $34,000 \text{ cu. ft. of air per min.}$
 reduced from 80° to 28°
 $F. = 52^\circ \text{ range} \times 34,000$
 $\text{cu. ft.} \times 0.76 \text{ lbs. cu. ft.} \times$
 $24 \text{ sp. ht.} \times 1,440 \text{ min. per}$
 day47,425,581 "
 Total B.T.U. removed per
 day75,186,149 B.T.U.
 and,
 $75,186,149 \text{ B. T. U.} \div 284,000 = 264.74 \text{ tons}$
 of ice melting effect per day as the maximum load under the conditions given, and omitting the conduction of heat through the insulation of the brine tank and cooling chamber, which would add only a small percentage to the total.

(To be continued.)



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Unsettled, Feverish Conditions Through the Yellow Fever Scare, Followed by More Regular Prices—Speculation of a Hesitating Order—Cash Demands Somewhat Restricted—Large Consignments to Foreign Markets—Nevertheless, the Stock of Lard Is Liberal and Somewhat Burdensome—The Desirable Meats Are Steadily Reduced in Supply.

It is always somewhat difficult to get a line on the products market when trading becomes restricted through some abnormal feature, as it is at present.

Thus, there has been marked uncertainty for the week over market conditions through the yellow fever scare. A good deal of feverishness has been shown in the limited trading, although only small declines had taken place in prices while these had been quickly recovered, although lost again and followed by frequent variations of a small order.

The fact that there had been a few cases of yellow fever in New Orleans was taken in the way of an apprehension of more extended trouble from the sickness. In these days, however, there is much less alarm from yellow fever reports than was had years ago, because of the current markedly improved sanitary conditions over the South.

No one really expects that yellow fever cases could now become sufficiently general at any point South to warrant interference of a very marked or general order with the movement of merchandise over any portion of it. Nevertheless the market does not yet fully sever old time effects and possibilities of yellow fever news; therefore it takes on a disturbed look immediately upon even any rumor from the South of the sickness there, although that, this week, there has been something more definite than usual concerning it.

The undertone of the products market is somewhat healthier, and would probably, for the week, have shown itself in somewhat firmer prices if it had not been from the implied news from the South.

It is true that the lard stock is a large one, and that there is plenty of the hog fat in Europe as well as our Western packing points, nevertheless that would be no reason for lower prices for the product; indeed, a greater effort would be made to support the prices for the product if the liberal support of it alone had to be considered.

But, aside from the feature of a full supply of the lard, there are the facts that the consumption of the product is of good volume, that the consignments of it to Europe are liberal, and the hog supply, which for some time has furnished exceptionally liberal average weight hogs, and that the lard output from it has been relatively larger than usual, is beginning to fall off, besides that the probabilities are that the near future will show a diminished supply of heavy average weight hogs.

The advices from the interior Western points would seem to point to a material falling off, soon, of heavy hogs, and, therefore, that less lard than had latterly from the hogs will be a feature.

But last week's receipts of hogs at Chicago showed the heaviest average weight for the season, or of fully 228 lbs.; this stands against 226 lbs. for the previous week, 227 lbs. corresponding week in 1904, although that in 1903 the weight of the hogs was fully 237 lbs.

The hog receipts, at this writing, are moderate and their prices are somewhat better, but while the hog markets are strong the products markets are, just now, made tame by the yellow fever news, and they stand easy, al-

though that they are likely to be sent to a better basis when the news from the South becomes of a regular order.

Prices are now so reasonable for the hog products that the consumption of them at home and abroad is under way in full force; therefore, that however much larger the packing is this season as compared with that of last year, the stocks only of lard are making any marked headway.

It is not so much a question of prices for the product as it is the unstable condition of their market values that prevents the distributors to the consumers from putting in a liberal supply of them against calls upon them from the consumers for supplies, but who, nevertheless, are compelled to buy steadily because of the active consumption.

The demands from the foreign markets are checked a good deal by the steady liberal consignments of the packers to the leading distributing centres of both meats and lard, but however large the consignments are they are taken up by the consumers more freely than they were last year at this time, although that the stock of lard on the other side has accumulated to a very fair extent as well as at the Western packing centres.

In making a comparison of the shipments from the packing points for last week with that for the corresponding week in the previous year, as well as in the larger supply of hogs at the packing points in the same period, it will be recollected that last year at this time the packing yards had the labor troubles which then interfered with the movement out of the products, and as well that the receipts of hogs were shut off.

Nevertheless it was an exceptionally large consignment, especially of meats, last week to the foreign markets, while for the season,

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Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



thus far, there is a substantial increase in the all around consignments by comparison with those made last year for the season from Nov. 1.

Over 20,000,000 pounds meats were exported last week, of which 18,570,663 pounds were to the United Kingdom markets, and only 1,144,900 pounds to the continent.

The increase in the meat shipments, covering all of the foreign markets from Nov. 1 is fully 41,453,668 pounds. Thus there have been 490,388,766 pounds meats exported since Nov. 1, against 448,935,098 pounds corresponding time in the previous season.

There were shipped last week 13,758,917 pounds lard, of which 7,426,943 pounds to the United Kingdom and 4,825,529 pounds to the continent, and since Nov. 1 fully 474,663,288 pounds lard have been exported, against 453,612,930 pounds same time last year, or an increase this season of 19,050,358 pounds.

The United Kingdom has taken this year 200,930,953 pounds of the lard, and the continent 220,113,871 pounds, as against last season 195,237,906 pounds and 218,764,397 pounds respectively.

The products markets, for the week, have rather ignored, in their fluctuations, the grain market's situation, and have been influenced more by the possibilities concerning the yellow fever news; and yet, the speculation is so dull in them that a thorough trading line of prices does not develop.

Of course a more pronounced yellow fever scare would hurt the market for ribs more directly than that for the other products, although that sympathetic action would be had in an all around way.

But whatever tameness at present exists among the outsiders, with the dullness in buying among them and because of their apprehension of a spread of the sickness South, yet the packers are giving the market fairly good support, and for the reason that their belief is that no quarantining in a marked way will be done by the South on any present prospects of the trouble.

In New York the trading in pork on export account has been very moderate, and at steady prices, with sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$13.50 @14.50, 275 bbls. short clear at \$12.75@14.50, 200 bbls. family at \$15.50@16. Western steam lard is slow for export, and is somewhat nominal in price, ranging from \$7.05@7.25 for Middle West and Chicago lots. City steam lots is at \$6.75 bid.

In city meats there is a moderate trading in bellies at steady prices, with 14 lbs. ave. quoted at 8½c., 12 lbs. ave. at 8½@8¾c., 10 lbs. ave. at 9@9¼c., and smokers at 9¼@9½c. Pickled shoulders quoted at 6@6½c., and pickled hams at 10¼@11c. Compound lard is quoted at 5½@5¾c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 4,158 bbls. pork, 13,758,917 pounds lard, 20,038,797 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 2,217 bbls. pork; 11,576,821 pounds lard, 10,786,277 pounds meats.

BEEF.—The demand from England continues light, but there is a very fair distribution of supplies of barreled lots and at steady prices. City extra India mess is nominal at \$17@18. Barreled lots. Mess quoted at \$9.50@10; Packet, \$10@10.50; Family at \$11.50@12.50.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

New Members—Albert Ludorff, Frederick W. Finlay.

Clarence F. Gregory was proposed for membership.

Visitors—J. Gadsden, Melbourne; A. F. Walbarrn, Yalpuvengo; J. W. Ivory, Liverpool; William Reid, Glasgow; H. N. Tucker, C. W. Buckley, Charles Winslow, N. J. Brogan, R. D. Lehey, George H. Harbeck, Chicago; W. F. Day, Toledo; E. B. Cadwell, Detroit; A. L. Hurch, M. Tucker, St. Louis.

There were four memberships sold by auction at \$185, \$195 and \$200.

MEAT FAMINE FOR GERMANY.

A dispatch from Berlin, says: The price of meat has risen in Germany from 20 to 25 per cent in the last six months, so that now prices are higher by 30 to 35 per cent than in the neighboring Continental states. The prices outside of Germany usually are 10 to 15 per cent lower. Popular appeals directed by the organized meat dealers are being made to the government both here and in the provinces to raise the prohibition against the importation of live cattle. Six public meetings in this connection were held at Cologne last night. The Butchers' Association of Berlin is planning a number of agitation assemblages. The prices of meat supplied by the retailers are allowing for differences in weights and money: Filet of beef, 42 cents a pound; boiling beef, 27 cents; pork, 31½ cents; veal, 31½ cents. The agitation for cheaper meat, by abolishing the exclusion laws, recurs at intervals. These laws are based, as in the case of American canned meats, on political grounds. But the contention is constantly advanced that the tariff regulations are made unnecessarily severe, in order to prohibit cattle and meat imports in the interest of the German farmer. The "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung," the principal agrarian organ, has a leading article in nearly every issue affirming that Germany can and ought to raise all the cattle she consumes, and that, in fact, the rise in prices of meat is due to the butchers' associations, to fine meat shops and to increased rents. The question for the moment engages general public attention.

Pick up equipment cheap. Watch page 48.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended July 22, and since Nov. 1, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1, 1904, to July 22, 1905.
	Week July 22, 1905.	Week July 23, 1904.	
United Kingdom....	1,763	528	37,496
Continent	340	290	17,627
South & C. Amer...	562	255	17,777
West Indies	1,126	1,007	55,625
Br. No. Amer. Col...	345	118	11,036
Other countries	22	19	831
Totals	4,158	2,217	140,412

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	18,570,663	10,000,050	421,702,746
Continent	1,144,969	515,732	51,614,760
South & C. Amer...	78,900	98,200	4,245,702
Br. No. Amer. Col...	244,325	139,159	10,406,090
West Indies	2,100	2,100	61,600
Other countries....	31,025	31,025	2,358,259
Totals	20,038,797	10,786,277	490,388,766

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	7,426,943	5,832,684	200,930,953
Continent	4,825,529	4,588,207	220,113,871
South & C. Amer...	528,500	302,370	19,076,078
West Indies	968,195	851,400	28,442,106
Br. No. Amer. Col...	6,150	6,150	408,420
Other countries	3,600	2,160	5,631,860
Totals	13,758,917	11,576,821	474,663,288

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Bacon and Hams, lbs.			Lard, lbs.
	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	
New York	2,775	5,420,950	7,066,440	
Boston	455	5,439,550	2,652,400	
Philadelphia	46,205		833,819	
Baltimore	30,659		792,819	
New Orleans	560	87,075	572,280	
Montreal	362	8,629,943	1,797,504	
Galveston		15,000	483,325	
Portland, Me.		398,415	40,800	
Newport News			127,670	
Mobile		400	1,900	
Totals	4,158	20,038,797	13,758,917	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, to July 22, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to July 22, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	28,082,400	24,291,000	3,790,800
Bacon, hams, lbs....	490,388,766	448,935,098	41,453,668
Lard, lbs.	474,663,288	455,612,930	19,050,358

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York for the week ending July 22, 1905, of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Bacon.		Butter.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Bbls.
1 Cedric, Liverpool			517	2819	233			540	193	4448			
2 Lucania, Liverpool			245	516	755	375			450	400			
Philadelphia, Southampton....				861									
St. Louis, Southampton.....				1032				5		300			
Minnetonka, London				175	1950	17		50	275	9500			
Minnehaha, London				354	1253				50	4325			
Tintoretto, Manchester				217					145	2200			
3 Martello, Hull			985	1285	4			126	2720	14588			
Numidian, Glasgow				107		60			10	110			
Furnessia, Glasgow				492		224		50	410	1400			
Batavia, Hamburg			500	45			100		905	6800			
Frederick der Grosse, Bremen...				35			395			2000			
Ryndam, Rotterdam			2975	320			25		2091	4150			
Vaderland, Antwerp			3637	748		55		460	35	4320			
Oscar 2nd, Baltic				150		23	300		1046	1050			
Arkansas, Baltic				65			275		350	1350			
Jenny, Mediterranean										300			
Citti di Torino, Mediterranean..										25	250		
Prinz Adalbert, Mediterranean..				15						25	300		

Total

7112	1747	9189	3958	971	1095	1256	8690	57816
Same time in 1904.....	33272	2108	8357	1101	664	976	263	5063
Last year's tallow, 100 tes. 1.—500 tes., 150 hds. tallow. 2.—314 tes. tallow. 3.—50 tes. tallow.								47184

BEFORE PLACING ORDERS FOR

LARD CANS & PAILS

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THE HEEKIN CAN CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The English markets steadily tend in favor of sellers, with at the London sale on Wednesday advanced prices by 3d. on the beef grade, and 6d. for the mutton grade, and where 1,250 casks were offered, and 70 per cent. of it sold.

It is clear that there is less tallow coming in than needed upon the continental and United Kingdom markets from Australia and the River Plata, and that there is likely to be steady interest in our city made tallow, on export account, by which, latterly, only a moderate portion of it has been left for use of the local soapmakers.

Indeed, the city hogshead tallow does not accumulate materially in the hands of the melters, some of whom are busy in filling contracts made recently with the local soapmakers and exporters.

There is no general export demand; indeed, the export demand is rather of a special order; nevertheless, it uses up, as before remarked, any surplus of the city tallow, and it, as well, takes up low grade, and some other qualities offered from the Western markets.

Even at the West, the supply of tallow does not work up to burdensome proportions.

The soapmakers at the West are not active buyers, yet they are steadily forced into the market by the as much as usual summer's trading in manufactured goods; therefore, the better grades of supplies, which they buy chiefly, are in very moderate supply in first hands.

There is no marked vitality to the market anywhere, yet sufficient business to keep it in fairly healthy shape; and while prices are not changed from the previous week's trading basis, yet it must be considered that the undertone of affairs is a fairly satisfactory one, and that if the foreign markets continue to harden in tone, that there is a fair prospect of the situation, in an all-around way, doing better here, although no material hope otherwise would be held of marked change to the prices until the soapmakers got ready to buy in September, in which month they usually begin their fall business, while they ordinarily feel that better grades of tallow can be had in the cool weather season.

The production of tallow is only of fair volume, not at all a large one, and because it suffers in volume from the usual modified beef consumption at this time.

There is no question but that increasing quantities of cotton oil are being used by the soapmakers, since local demands for it show a good deal brisker than usual, but it is a fact, as well, that combined movements of tallow to the exporters and soapmakers are sufficient to keep the supplies of it down to so close a volume that it is easy to support prices; and that values would likely become more sensitive with continued favorable foreign news.

There was a sale of 100 hhd. city tallow at 4½c., and 4½c. would be paid for more. The city tallow, in tierces, is scarce, and quoted at 4½c. bid.

Edible tallow is quite firm at 5½@5¾c., and in moderate supply.

Country made tallow is arriving moderately, while it is wanted sufficiently to prevent it accumulating. There is no trouble found in supporting firm prices for essentially all grades of the country made. Sales of 325,000 pounds in lots at 4½c. to 4¾c. for fair to prime, and 4¾c. to 5c. for kettle lots.

The Western markets show that full late prices are easily made, and that the compound makers as well as the soapmakers have been more interested in the supplies on offer.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The sensitive, higher market, which developed at the close of last week, and then noted, has been followed by better prices made than then possible to obtain, and by continued demand from the compound makers.

Thus there were 250,000 pounds sold in New York at 7½c. and 8c. further asked, while in Chicago 500,000 pounds were sold at 7¾c., and that price is again bid, with 8c. asked. The rise has been occasioned by necessary demands from compound makers, who had for a long time held off the market; and that with the increased compound lard business that supplies of the stearine must be had. And with the increased demand it was easy to get the higher prices because the make of the stearine had not been for some time as large as usual; therefore, that the accumulations of it were less than would ordinarily follow protracted dull demands such as had been had for some time before the revived inquiry more recently. Oleo stock had been freely wanted, and the make of the stearine had consequently, for some time, been modified.

OLEO OIL.—The Rotterdam market has a good tone, on an increased consumption and moderate supplies. Quoted at 57 florins. New York holds steady, and has a moderately active trading. Quoted at 9½c. for choice, 8¼c. for prime, 7c. for medium and 6¼@6½c. for low grade.

LARD STEARINE.—As the refined lard trading is not active the calls for the stearine upon the open market are of a very restricted order. The refined lard people find that their own productions of the stearine are about sufficient for their needs. Quotations are 7½@8c.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Not much doing, as usual at this time of the year, when the supply is small on the winding up of an old crop season. About 4¾c. per pound may stand as a nominal price.

GREASE.—There is some demand from the continental, as well as from the United Kingdom markets, for low grades of grease, and they are largely met by offerings of Western stock. The local supplies are fair, but not particularly excessive in quantity, and they are drawn upon sufficiently by the soapmakers and pressers to hold prices for them very steady. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾c.; bone at 3½@3¾c.; house at 3½@3¾c.; choice white at 4½c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4½@4¾c., and "B" white at 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Light supplies on sale find a reserved disposition to buy; yet the market prices may be called a fairly steady one. Yellow quoted at 4½c. White at 4¾c.

PALM OIL.—Quiet and unchanged. Red quoted at 5¼@5½c. Lagos at 5½c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is only a moderate trading, with prices fairly steady. Ceylon, spot, 6½c., and shipments at 6¼@6½c.; Cochiti, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., shipments, 6¾@7c.

LARD OIL.—The market is very irregular, with the sentiment as to trading prices changing with the tone of the lard market, and no disposition shown in buying to exceed small lots. The sales of prime at 56@58c. for small lots.

CORN OIL.—Export demand is moderate. Distributions otherwise are fairly active. The market is steady. Quoted at \$3.70 to \$4 for large and small lots.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is the usual

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summer dullness, and the sales are of small lots, while the supplies on sale are not large enough to throw prices away from the late trading basis. Prime quoted at 49c.; 30 test at 88c.; 20 test at 94@95c., and 40 test at 63c.

LESSONS FROM FOREIGN COMMERCE STATISTICS.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended exceeds that of any preceding year, having been \$2,635,970,333, in comparison with \$2,451,914,642 in 1904, the previous record year.

An analysis of the statistics of foreign commerce during the year ending June 30, 1905, just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that both imports and exports made new high records, imports having exceeded by 92 million dollars the total recorded in 1903, and exports having for the first time surpassed the figures of 1901. In 1903 imports first passed the billion-dollar limit, with a total of \$1,025,719,237; in 1904 they again fell below one billion dollars in value, being \$991,087,371, and for the year just ended are \$1,117,507,500. Exports first rose above one billion dollars in value during the fiscal year 1892, but fell below that limit in the following year, and so remained until 1897, when the total was \$1,050,993,556. In 1898 the total exports were \$1,231,482,330; in 1900, \$1,394,483,082; in 1901, \$1,487,764,991, a total which was not again equaled until 1905, when the figures stood at \$1,518,462,833, not only surpassing the record made in 1901, but for the first time in the history of our commerce passing the one-and-a-half billion-dollar limit.

An unusual feature of the statistics of the fiscal year 1905 is the very small increase in custom revenue, despite the very great increase in dutiable imports. The year's imports were valued at \$1,117,507,500, as against \$991,087,371 in the preceding year, an increase of \$126,420,129. The imports of dutiable merchandise during 1905 were valued at \$600,071,238, as against \$536,957,131 in 1904, an increase of \$63,114,107. Despite this fact, however, the customs revenue derived from the largely increased dutiable imports of 1905 is less than \$1,000,000 in excess of that derived from the imports of 1904, being \$262,060,518 for 1905, as against \$261,274,565 for 1904.

Details of commerce for the twelve months are not in all cases available, but a careful examination of the complete figures for the eleven months affords an opportunity to determine the articles in which the principal increases or decreases occur.

On the import side the largest increases occur in the classes "manufacturers' materials, wholly or partially manufactured," in which the figures will be about 70 million dollars in advance of those for the preceding year, and in "luxuries and other articles of voluntary use," which seem likely to be more than 15 million dollars in excess of the figures of 1904. "Articles of food and animals" have increased by over 45 millions, and "manufactured articles ready for consumption" have fallen off about 4 million dollars, as compared with 1904. These figures indicate the increasing ability of the United States to supply its manufactures and its growing reliance upon other countries for

certain of its food products and materials for use in the manufacturing industries. The view is strengthened by an examination of the statistics of articles imported. The principal articles which showed decreased importations during the eleven months ending with May, 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year were manufactured articles, including chemicals, cotton goods, feathers, fiber manufactures, glass and glassware, iron and steel manufactures, metal manufactures, and wool manufactures. Tea, cocoa, and vegetables were the only important food products to show a decrease, while the importations of breadstuffs, coffee, fish, fruits and nuts, provisions (including meat and dairy products), spices, and sugar were materially larger than those of the preceding year.

On the export side there is a decrease of over 53 million dollars in agricultural products.

Among the articles showing the largest increases in exportations during the eleven months of 1905 for which details are available are: Leather and manufactures thereof, 3 millions; oil cake and meal, 4 millions; oils, mineral and vegetable, 5 millions. Among the principal articles showing decreased exports are provisions, 5 millions (twelve months' figures).

JAPS IN PACKINGHOUSES.

A colony of 160 Japanese working in the packinghouses at South Omaha has become the subject of considerable local discussion.

Kinya Okajima, about 50 years of age, a graduate of Meijitkai college, Tokyo, Japan, and Dartmouth college, is general manager of them. He delivers five lectures a week to the colony. He said of his countrymen in a recent interview:

"There is not one among our number who does not bathe at least once a day. Many of them bathe twice each day. Not one would think of going to bed without first taking a bath."

"Every Japanese here has had at least a

common school education in his own country," said Miaso Konda, who is next in importance to Okajima. "At least 50 per cent. of them are graduates of high schools, and this takes eight years of study. Many of them have attended colleges where instruction included a course in English.

"We have no labor unions among our people. We receive the same wages that others are paid for performing the same kind of work."

"Would you permit the packers to cut your wages?" was asked.

"No, we would not," quickly replied Konda. "There would be no strike in our ranks. We would simply quit."

"I expect to become a naturalized citizen of this country. Many of our colony have wives in Japan, and while some will return home before many years, others will send for their wives and children. The Japanese like this country and the people."

Konda speaks and writes the English language. He is a graduate of the Imperial University at Tokyo.

Konda looks after the interests of the Japanese who work in the packing houses. He acts as their timekeeper, to see that they are fully paid for their work. He is also their purchasing agent to the extent that he buys large quantities of wearing apparel at wholesale when requested and gives it to the individuals at cost price.

A two-story brick, 40x75 feet, formerly used as a poultry slaughter house, is the building that 95 Japs use as a hotel. It is the north building of the Cudahy group, and sits far back in a yard.

The first floor is used as a dining room and the second for sleeping apartments. Each Jap sleeps in a cot fitted with the cleanest of bedding. The cots are arranged in rows the entire length of the building.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Slightly Fluctuating Market—A Fairly Firm Undertone—The Variations Leave the Prices Slightly Changed from the Previous Week—Speculation Chiefly and More to Protect Contracts—Some Increase of Export Demand for Edible Grades, but Dulness for Soap Grades.

There is little of interest to the market just now, so far as concerns its fluctuating tendency, or the amount of business that it shows as underway on speculation.

It may be said, however, that the undertone of the market is a fairly firm one, and that slight gains are occasionally made in prices, although that they are followed by small reactions, but that, on the whole, the situation has gained a little in favor of the selling interest for the week, yet that it would not appear that the conditions are, as yet, just right, for all that the market could stand in the way of firmer prices from its statistical positions, with the well recognized demands that must come along before a new crop season.

At mid-week there was a slight recovery of export demand for edible oils, from special sources, but it was not observed that there was any increase of foreign buying interest for the soap grades.

The edible oils are, however, wanted moderately for shipments beginning with next month, and perhaps running through the fall months.

It may have been because of this slight increased export demand that the market took on a somewhat stronger tone in Wednesday's trading, or it may have been that some out of town demand to cover "short" sales, by people who believe that the conditions of the market favor, at length, higher prices, started the little export inquiry, and that the out-of-town demand was really the

cause of the market improvement. Nevertheless, the fact was uppermost that there was then some export demand, however natural or provoked it was, and that it was, temporarily, a slightly cheering feature.

There are expectations that more important export demand will set in next month, that some sources in Europe must have freer quantities of the oil, and that they will be prepared to buy them next month.

But whether there is developed large or moderate export interest before a new crop season, and as the extent of it will depend upon prospects of the cotton crop, although that in any contingency of the cotton crop further moderate quantities of the oil will, at least, be taken for shipment, the expectations for a stronger market could rest, in some degree upon the amount of the oil that is at present being consumed at home, and the now general in sight supplies of the oil to sell, after an active export year, in combination with the large home consumption through it.

Even now the home soapmakers are buying the oil, those at the Eastern markets particularly, while it had been supposed that most of the Eastern soapmakers had largely protected their seasons' needs of it some time since.

It is clear that the Eastern markets' use of the oil this year for soapmaking has gone to an even larger volume than the trade had supposed probable concerning it. The Western soapmakers, however, had largely protected their needs of supplies of the oil some time since, by season's contract deliveries. The general consumption of the oil by the soapmakers of the country for the season has come well up to full views concerning it, and the continued demand for it by the soapmakers is because it is upon a very reasonable trading basis compared with that for some other soap materials.

There is no question but that the cotton

oil consumption, with the current additional increased demand for the oil, is helped by the high prices of oleo oil, and which latter has made a substantial advance in its market price for this week in Rotterdam, where the supplies of the oleo oil are very moderate, and where the butterine business is of good volume, and which, also, calls for an increased consumption of the cotton oil.

The Rotterdam market has taken a much larger quantity of cotton oil for the season than usual, and because of the oleo oil market situation, in its supplies and prices, and it would be interesting to bring together the total shipments of the cotton oil to Rotterdam for the year thus far, as it could be done through a compilation of the export tables as they appear upon another page of this publication.

Just when our Western compound makers are going to get to work buying the cotton oil is problematical. The compound makers, thus far, are getting enough of the oil upon contract deliveries to satisfy their needs for supplies. But the compound lard consumption is good, however conservatively the distributors of the compounds buy them, against the calls upon them by consumers, while the prices of the compounds had been moderately advanced, in instances, this week.

It has not been so much the degree of the trading in the compounds that has strengthened their market prices as it has been the high cost of oleo stearine, which, after selling at 7½c., is now practically at 8c., and it will be recollected that the market price for the oleo stearine was, only a few days since, at 7¼c.

The Department of Agriculture's revised estimate of the cotton acreage, by which the decrease in it is made 14.9 per cent., as compared with that of last year, and which sent the cotton market to a higher basis in Wednesday's trading, also threw a little sentiment upon that day to the undertone of cot-

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"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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ton oil, which also sold at a moderate advance.

The linseed markets of the United Kingdom and Continent are hardly in shape, as yet, to provoke demands to this country for cotton oil, although that the season's visible supply of the linseed should ultimately help cotton oil. There is just now an ample supply of the linseed and its oil for the moderate demands from consumers, and the partial inaction of the crushers is the chief factors against the linseed markets in Europe.

The world's linseed shipments to Europe since January 1 have been 1,914,500 quarters to the United Kingdom and 1,869,500 quarters to the Continent—or a total of 3,784,000 quarters, as against 5,666,000 quarters same time in 1904 and 4,037,000 quarters in 1903.

With India 226,000 tons smaller in her crop that last year, and the Argentina not able to supply by 300,000 tons as much of a supply as a year ago, there is no prospect of the deficiency of 375,900 tons being lessened.

The English cotton seed market is quite firm. The imports of the seed into the United Kingdom from September 1 to July 1 were 315,743 tons Egyptian and 146,919 tons from other countries, against last year 280,940 tons and 138,561 tons, respectively, for the same time. The total for last season (1903 and 1904) had been 328,967 tons Egyptian and 159,762 tons from other countries.

New York Transactions.

The closing day of the previous week had shown firmness with prime yellow, July at 28½¢@28¾¢, August at 28¾¢@29¢, September at 29½¢@29¾¢, October at 30¢@30¼¢.

On Monday hardly important change in prices, with moderately active trading; sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 28½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 28¾¢; 900 bbls. September at 29½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 29¾¢; 600 bbls. October at 30¢; "call" prices: July at 28½¢@28¾¢; August at 28½¢@29¢; September at 29½¢@29¾¢; October at 29¾¢@30¢.

On Tuesday there was less life to trading, with the near months easier, early, but recovering by the close. Sales 300 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 28½¢; 1,400 bbls. September at 29½¢@29¾¢; 2,600 bbls. October at 30¢@30¼¢; prices on the "calls": July at 28½¢@28¾¢, and 28½¢@28¾¢; August at 28½¢@29¢, and 28½¢@29¢; September at 29½¢@29¾¢, and 29¾¢@30¢; October at 29¾¢@30¢, and 30¢@30¼¢; November at 29½¢@30½¢, and 30¢@30¼¢.

On Wednesday the market opened strong and about ¼¢ higher, and was even a little higher subsequently, and held it to the close on the cotton acreage report. Sales 2,600 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 30¢; 1,200 bbls. do. October at 30¼¢; prices on the "calls": July at 28¾¢@29¢, and 28½¢@29¢; August at 28¾¢@29¼¢; September at 29¾¢@30¼¢, and 29¾¢@30¢; October at 30¼¢@30½¢, and 30¢@30½¢; November at 30¢@30½¢, and 29¾¢@30½¢. After the "call" ¼¢ further advance was asked.

(Continued on page 42.)

Export Demands.

There have been about 1,200 bbls. edible oils sold in lots to the foreign markets at 30¢@32¢, covering butter, white and winter yellow.

low, and there are rumors that from 4,000 to 6,000 bbls. more of edible oils have been sold for the week for deliveries next month and through the fall months, but they are not confirmed. But the foreign demand for grades suited to the soap kettle are, as yet, rather unimportant.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The compound makers are quiet, but they are consuming a good deal of the oil from their held stocks, and they are likely to be buyers in August or September. The consumption of compound lard is greater than the average volume taken. The bleaching grade of the oil may be quoted at about 27¢, in tanks.

Soapmakers' Demands.

There has been a very fair quantity of the oil taken steadily by the local and other nearby soapmakers, and the consumption of it by the soapmakers is of quite satisfactory volume.

The Lard Market

Offers very little encouragement just now, because of the yellow fever scare at New Orleans in its effect upon the meat market particularly, but sympathetically, lard, and in some apprehension of more extended sickness and possibilities of quarantining. But the scare is probably only of a short time, and is always, as it happens nearly each year, seized upon for depression in market conditions, although a calm view of the sanitary conditions these days at the South precludes the possibility of very material general trouble at the South with the sickness. The lard market under normal conditions would, we think, show a healthier undertone.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

One day the market is strong because there is some speculative buying, and the next day it is weak again because there is an absence of speculative orders that very day. Some days the absence of demand from consumers both in this country and in Europe for the actual goods is more felt and some other day the traders realize that sellers are scarce.

It stands to reason that such conditions create a very narrow market where prices can easily be advanced ½ to 1 cent and just as easily put down to the same extent. The market is at present entirely in the hands of speculators, traders and the large refiners. Whatever changes in price take place are in our opinion only temporary whether it be an advance or a decline, until the underlying conditions change, so as to create a bull movement or a bear market.

With the European demand as poor as it is at present, the bears claim that no heavy advance can be thought of. On the other hand the crop outlook is poor and gloomy as reflected in the heavy advance in cotton and the bulls therefore claim that we cannot dream of low prices for oil.

Conditions, however, are likely to change at any time, moving the market in one direction or the other, and the traders will certainly welcome such a change.

The market in the middle of May was

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Refiners of All Grades of

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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Marigold Cooking Oil
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about the same for September delivery as it is now, and with the exception of temporary advances of a cent or declines to the same extent, it had hardly moved. Only the future can tell how much longer such a market can continue. The last few days considerable strength has been displayed.

Produce Exchange prices at noon to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: August, 29½c. bid and 29½c. asked; September, 30c. bid and 30½c. asked; October, 30½c. bid and 30½c. asked; November, 30½c. bid and 31c. asked; January, 30½c. bid and 31½c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 31c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 31c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 18s. 4½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the southeast, October, November, December, 23½c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

\$23.50 since bid for October, November and December prime crude; very little trading. Meal, \$21.50; stocks light. Hulls weak at \$4.50, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Cottonseed oil dull. Prime crude worth nominally \$22.50; prime meal, \$22.50; hulls, \$3.25@3.50, loose. Very little offering.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

\$23.50 bid for valley new crop; prime crude spot refined advancing; prime worth \$26, New Orleans; spot cake and meal, \$28, long ton, ship side; new crop selling \$26.75; crop bad.

CABLE MARKETS

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, July 26.—Cottonseed oil market continues easy and nominal; prime summer yellow 47 francs, and winter oil 49 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 26.—Cottonseed oil market is dull. Prime summer yellow, 23 florins; butter oil, 24 florins. Small demand for off oil around 22 florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 26.—Cottonseed oil market is shade firmer. Prime summer yellow 18s. 6d.; off oil, 18s.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 26.—Cottonseed oil market yet without features. Prime summer yellow, 46 francs; winter, 48½ francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 26.—Cottonseed oil market has a better demand for off grades at 36¾ marks; prime summer yellow quoted 37½ marks; butter oil, 39 marks.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 27, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bbls.	Bbls.	
Aalesund, Norway.....	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	130	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	25	—
Adelaide, Australia.....	292	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	3,771	—
Algiers, Algeria.....	4,706	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	146	—
Anconas, Italy.....	875	—
Antigua, West Indies.....	78	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	75	3,561
Auckland, New Zealand.....	96	—
Asua, West Indies.....	6	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	2,007	—
Bathurst, Africa.....	9	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	50	—
Belize, British Honduras.....	4	—
Bergen, Norway.....	328	—
Bone, Algeria.....	458	—
Bordeaux, France.....	5,092	—
Braila, Roumania.....	25	—
Bremen, Germany.....	314	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	556	—
Bristol, England.....	10	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	2,538	—
Calbarien, Cuba.....	22	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	90	—
Campeche, Mexico.....	31	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	651	—
Cardenas, Cuba.....	8	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	10	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	4	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	385	—
Christiana, Norway.....	1,896	—
Christiansand, Norway.....	20	125
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	168	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	20	45
Colon, Panama.....	7	554
Conakry, Africa.....	50	3,446
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	13	199
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	59	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	30	—
Dantzig, Germany.....	4,900	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	21	—
Demarara, British Guiana.....	1,251	—
Drontheim, Norway.....	75	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	78	—
Dundee, Scotland.....	25	—
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	41	—
Dunkirk, France.....	854	—
East London, Cape Colony.....	159	—
Finme, Austria.....	50	2,050
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	2,206
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	58
Frontera, Mexico.....	—	10
Galati, Roumania.....	—	2,181
Genoa, Italy.....	130	32,650
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	425
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	840
Glasgow, Scotland.....	100	8,639
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	3,281
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	—	1,505
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	31
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	45
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,106
Havana, Cuba.....	9	2,044
Havre, France.....	25	27,438
Hong Kong, China.....	—	108
Hull, England.....	—	325
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	112
Kingston, West Indies.....	106	2,923
Konigsberg, Germany.....	100	1,800
Kotona, Africa.....	—	10
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	564
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	9
La Union.....	0	9
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	13,261
Leith, Scotland.....	—	100
Liverpool, England.....	—	10,191
London, England.....	75	2,849
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	9
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	—	1,842
Malmo, Norway.....	—	215
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,882
Manchester, England.....	—	699
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	8
Marseilles, France.....	1,290	118,401
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	2,395
Masowah, Eritrea.....	—	158
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	79
Mauritius Island.....	—	8
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	561
Messina, Italy.....	—	200
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	58
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	5,261
Nagasaki, Japan.....	—	12
Naples, Italy.....	—	5,127
Newcastle, England.....	—	255
Oran, Algeria.....	—	4,210
Panama, Panama.....	—	197
Para, Brazil.....	—	27
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	47
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	—	565
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	4	60
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	58
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	170
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	7
Porto of Spain, West Indies.....	—	112
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	781
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	143
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	—	611
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	4
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	7,418

Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,327
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	40
St. John, N. B.....	—	24
St. Johns, West Indies.....	—	232
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	1,026
St. Martins, West Indies.....	—	244
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	87
Sanchez, Santo Domingo.....	—	220
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.....	165	750
Santiago, Cuba.....	30	179
Santos, Brazil.....	—	2,191
Savannah, Colombia.....	—	6
Shanghai, China.....	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	10
Singapore, India.....	—	148
Southampton, England.....	—	1,400
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	860
Stettin, Germany.....	100	7,025
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	690
Sydney, Australia.....	—	792
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	14
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	750
Trieste, Austria.....	400	33,925
Trinidad, Island.....	—	924
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	116
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	1,908
Valparaiso, Chili.....	6	2,123
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	75
Velle, Denmark.....	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	180	40,227
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	182
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	58
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	28
Totals.....	2,961	416,106

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	16,260
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	725
Bremen, Germany.....	—	4,763
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	2,830
Cuba.....	—	108
Genoa, Italy.....	—	2,551
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	5,518
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	23,597
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,377
Havre, France.....	—	3,000
Hull, England.....	—	600
Liverpool, England.....	—	15,450
London, England.....	—	8,880
Manchester, England.....	—	650
Marseilles, France.....	—	31,020
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	117,896
Stettin, Germany.....	—	50
Trieste, Austria.....	—	87,429
Venice, Italy.....	—	2,810
Totals.....	—	275,289

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	8,965
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	7,196
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,980
Marseilles, France.....	—	8,866
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	80,499
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	3,263
Trieste, Austria.....	—	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	15,431
Totals.....	—	130,433

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,650
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	646
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	280
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	805
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,726
Havre, France.....	—	309
Leith, Scotland.....	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,228
Stettin, Germany.....	—	539
Totals.....	—	10,208

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	104
Corn Island.....	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	250
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,250
Totals.....	—	9,705

From Savannah.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	5,804
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,671
Stettin, Germany.....	—	900
Trieste, Austria.....	—	200
Totals.....	—	29,575

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	14,584
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,400
London, England.....	—	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	10,565
Totals.....	—	26,694

From Pensacola.

Genoa, Italy.....	—	771
Liverpool, England.....	—	415
Marseilles, France.....	—	4,284
Mitama.....	—	304
Venice, Italy.....	—	102
Totals.....	—	5,777

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48.

From All Other Ports.

Canada	13	15,002
Cuba	—	138
Guatemala	—	1
Honduras	—	1
Liverpool, England.....	—	21
Mexico	—	9
Newfoundland	—	1
Nicaragua	—	2
Salvador	—	10
South America.....	—	112
Totals	13	15,297

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	2,981	416,106
From New Orleans.....	—	275,289
From Galveston.....	—	130,433
From Savannah.....	—	29,575
From Newport News.....	—	26,684
From Baltimore.....	—	10,309
From Philadelphia.....	—	9,705
From Pensacola.....	—	5,777
From all other ports.....	13	15,297

Grand totals, all ports..... 2,994 919,174

EXCHANGE DEMANDS RECIPROCITY.

At the session of the National Live Stock Exchange at East Buffalo last week, the most important business was the presentation of the report of the committee on reciprocity, which was accepted, and is in part as follows:

Whereas, The welfare and property of the live stock industry demands that we spare no effort to keep the markets we now have for our live stock, and its products, and seek by all proper means to open up new avenues for our surplus products at home and abroad, and

Whereas, Germany and other nations of Continental Europe, in retaliation for real or fancied grievances against the United States by reason of some features of our present tariff schedules, propose increases, the present import duties on our live cattle and meat products, ranging from 100 to 400 per cent., or more, and

Whereas, Said proposed changes in these tariff rates will seriously cripple if not wholly destroy our export trade with said countries, entailing untold loss and damage to the entire live stock industry of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the National Live Stock Exchange, comprising 15 of the leading live stock markets of the United States, does hereby earnestly request and urge Congress at its next session to take prompt and effective steps looking to the inauguration of reciprocal trade treaties with Germany and other European nations, to the end that complaint on their part be removed, so that we may not only retain our present foreign markets, but extend and enlarge them.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Keechler, St. Louis; secretary, Charles W. Baker, Chicago; treasurer, T. S. Graves, Indianapolis; vice-presidents who, with the foregoing officers, constitute the Executive Committee: Charles Fitch, St. Louis; Hiram Waltz, Buffalo; C. B. Van German, Milwaukee; T. R. McPherson, Missouri; W. M. Wared, Sioux City; Horace Wood, St. Joseph; W. M. Sawler, Cleveland; B. H. McNutt, Fort Worth; E. J. Brinkman, Pittsburg; J. G. Robinson, Kan-

sas City; C. H. Clark, Indianapolis; Charles Kelley, Chicago.

EAT ENGLISH HORSES.

The British public has been greatly amused at the solution of the mystery of what happens to the old horses that leave this country for the Continent, which was furnished by Lord Percy, in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons. In the Netherlands, he said, horses imported for slaughter purposes must be slaughtered in the public slaughter houses. It is guaranteed that only sound meat is offered for public consumption.

In Belgium large numbers of horses (chiefly those which have been used in coal mines) are imported from Grimsby, Goole, Hull and other ports on the east coast of England, to Antwerp. When intended for human consumption they must be slaughtered at the public slaughter houses and sold by butchers who only deal in horseflesh. Horseflesh does not appear to be made into meat extract in Belgium, but sausages for local consumption are manufactured. No horseflesh, except a few living animals, is exported to the United Kingdom.

No export of horseflesh to the United Kingdom takes place from Hamburg, nor, it is believed from other German ports, such flesh being easily recognized, more especially as all horseflesh is indelibly stamped on inspection with the word "Pferd." The larger part of the horses imported from the United Kingdom appear to have been, not for slaughter, but for riding and driving. About 130,000 horses a year are slaughtered in Germany, and as regards Hamburg a certain number are consumed by human beings, some being used at the Zoological Gardens. The price varies from 2d to 6d per pound; sausage from 4d to 6d per pound.

WONDERFUL RAILROADING.

"The service offered by the New York Central is truly wonderful," remarked a Rochester business man to a number of friends who were discussing the remarkable things that had taken place within the past decade. "For instance, you know they have just added two fast trains to their service; one they call 'The Wolverine,' an eastbound train, the other 'The Second Empire,' a westbound train. Well, just a week ago to-day I received a telegram calling me to New York. I left on the first trip of the Wolverine last Sunday night at 11:28, arrived in New York at 8 a. m., had breakfast, and then took one of the subway trains at Grand Central Station, and was at Broadway and Wall street doing business by 9:15.

"I was all through before 11 o'clock. I took another subway train to Twenty-third street, walked over to the Bartholdi Hotel and took one of those touring cars for a ride up Fifth avenue, through Central Park and thence to Grant's Tomb; returned through Riverside Drive and Central Park

again, then down Broadway to Hotel Victoria, had lunch and took the subway at Twenty-eighth street for the Grand Central Station, where I boarded the Second Empire on her first trip, and was home again at 9:56, having made the trip within 24 hours, or to be accurate, in exactly 22 hours and 28 minutes.

"When it is realized that I traveled 742 miles, had an automobile trip of 20 miles and had time to do my business in New York, it does seem truly wonderful.

"Why, I remember only a few years ago when a trip from Rochester to New York and return meant two nights and a day, and now, with their new train service, the Central whisks you through space so fast that you are in your own bed the second night instead of on the cars.

"Yes, there is a cafe coach on the train, and I had an excellent dinner a la carte."—From the New York Daily News.

MAY PUT IN WATER SYSTEM.

As an outcome of the agitation for an eight-cent water rate the Chicago stock yards district may have an individual water system, which will relieve the water famine in the entire southwest section of the city, and will be a benefit to the city in general. The plan has been suggested by several of the packing companies in the stock yards, and has been broached to Commissioner of Public Works Patterson by John A. Spoor, president of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co.

This would give the packers all the water they require, which they do not get now, and fire insurance rates would be decreased because of added protection.

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Broker in Cottonseed Products
and Fertilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

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W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

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Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company
AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in **ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hoses; MILL, SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.**

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Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 45 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues extremely strong but there is not an active demand at present. Some tanners who are short of hides are having to pay advanced prices to supply themselves, but all tanners who can do so are refraining from operating at present "boom" rates. Heavy sole leather is still accumulating and some large Western tanners are becoming bearish on the general situation. There are some rumors current that a sale of native steers has been made at 15½c., but investigation fails to confirm this, and the rumor probably started from the fact that packers are holding at 15½c. and that one packer declined 15¼c. to sell some July natives partly ahead. Heavy Texas continue draggy as compared with other varieties and not salable over 14½c. Light Texas are quotable at 14½c. with 14¼c. asked and extremes at 13¾c. to 13½c. No further sales have been made of butt brands and Colorados and these continue quotable at 13½c. Branded cows are not obtainable under 13½c., and prices are nominal on native cows with 14c. asked for both heavy and light weights and no sales. It is probable that bids of 13¾c. would be accepted for light native cows, although it is doubtful if packers would sell heavies under 14c. Native bulls are pretty well cleaned up and steady.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The sales of buffs previously reported at 13c. have established the market at that price and dealers are now turning down bids at under this figure and some are not anxious to sell even at 13c. Some tanners are endeavoring to find cheaper hides abroad but this is also difficult as one Wisconsin tanner who endeavored to purchase a lot of 2,000 Swedish cows found that although they could be landed at the seaboard at a reasonable price when the freight was paid to his tannery the cost was as much if not a trifle more than domestic buffs. Another concern bought a few thousand European cows the first of the week, but two days later, when the buyer desired to double the quantity, found that the European dealer would not sell except at a further advance of ½c. The market on heavy cows here is firm at 13c., with dealers refusing bids at slightly under this figure. Good lots of extremes are now being held at 13¾c. Ordinary lots of heavy steers are quotable at 13c. and a car of bulls sold in Ohio at 9½c. Chicago.

CALFSKINS.—The market is more active and a sale has been effected of 15,000 Chicago city skins at 14¾c., delivered at a Wisconsin

tannery. Choice outside cities rule at 14¾c., with some obtainable at 14½c. Country skins are steady at 14¾c. and deacons at 97½c. and 77½c. Good lots of present receipt kips have been sold at 12¾c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Offerings on the packer market continue very light owing to the fact that most of the packers' take-off is turned into their own pulleries. Last sales of Chicago packer lambs were at \$1.25, and small lots of shearlings have been moved at 87½c. to 92½c., with 95c. asked for more. Country pelts keep closely cleaned up and prices on good lots bring 75c. to 90c. for lambs and 70c. to 75c. for shearlings. Inferior lots sell down as to quality. Dry murrains bring from 18c. to 20c. per pound.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is more active and prices rule firm at unchanged quotations. Sales have cleaned up about all the stock here and transactions include 10,000 central Americans on the basis of 21c. and 6,000 Bogotos at 21c. for mountains and 20½c. for Savanillas. A lot of 2,000 Truxillos sold previous to arrival at 21c.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—One of the packers located at an outside point is talking 15½c. to sell July native steers, but this price is unobtainable as yet. A local packer is holding a car of July spready native steers at 16c.

Leather.

Reports from the West state that some of the large sole leather tanners there report that heavy leather is still in large accumulation and that they feel bearish on this account. Outside of the accumulated stocks of heavy leather, however, the market is in a strong and healthy position, with light and middle weights taken freely about as fast as received. Good sized sales continue to be made in Boston of hemlock sole to shoe manufacturers, but the advance asked has not as yet been obtained on large lots. The rough leather market has advanced another ½c. and a sale was made in Philadelphia yesterday at 1,400 sides of light weight hemlock rough at 29c. Some tannages of this leather are held at 29½c. and sales of No. 1 light oak rough have been made at 31. Hemlock sole offal is quiet, with New York jobbers not selling much and local tanners holding large stocks. Prime wide dry hide hemlock bellies are quoted here at 14c. to 14½c. Further sales of 5,000 Texas oak sides of local tannage have been made at 26½c. to 27c. tannery run. Local Texas oak bellies are selling at 17c., but shoulders are draggy at 20½c.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—There is but limited trading in the country market, and higher values are caused more by speculative operations than demand. Market is firmer at our quotations. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10¾@11c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 9¾@10c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10¼@10½c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs.,

cows and heifers, all weights, 9¼@9½c.; No. 1 native bulls, 7¾@8c.; No. 2 native bulls, 6¾@7c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS (Trimmed).—The calfskin situation appears unchanged. There are but few offers, and no accumulations at any point. 5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c. 15c. less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS (Untrimmed).—No. 1, 7 to 15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

MEXICO INCREASES TARIFF.

Washington, July 25.—A synopsis of the modified tariff recently enacted by Mexico, and which becomes operative on and after Sept. 1, has been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The old and new rates are given—the old ratio inserted in parenthesis. The gross kilo includes the entire packing or casing; the net kilo is the goods without packing or casing. The legal kilo is that prescribed in the tariff act and affected by certain regulations named in the act. Following are the items:

Foodstuffs, preserved, animal, per legal kilo (15 cents), 18 cents.

Hogs and suckling pigs, per 100 kilo (5 cents), 6 cents.

Meat, fresh, of all kinds, per net kilo (8 cents), 10 cents.

Meat, dried, salted, smoked, or pickled fish or fish products, per legal kilo (12 cents), 15 cents.

FREE TO BUTCHERS.

The National Provisioner is in receipt of a communication from C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., which authorizes it to say to readers who are engaged in the butchering business, that if they will send him a postal card with their name and post office address thereon and say that they saw this notice in The National Provisioner, he will enter their names on his list of customers and send them free, postpaid, from time to time as issued, his hide bulletins, which give the ups and downs of the market on beef hides, calf skins, horse hides, tallow, bones, cracklings, etc. Mr. Page has been in the hide and skin trade for more than fifty years and has the reputation of being responsible and reliable.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Marwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
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CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati
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CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in RETSOF; just the pure salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of. That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



Chicago Board of Trade membership sold this week at \$3,300 net to the buyer.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending July 22, averaged 6.66 cents per pound.

There shows an increase in receipts of hogs for the year to date, compared with same period last year of approximately 250,000.

Wm. Loeffler, meat jobber and former city clerk, has bought a three-story brick flat building and ground 50 x 125 feet at Morgan and Adams streets for \$13,000.

There's quite a hue (variety of) and cry on the Board of Trade these days about "Yellow Fever," "Black Rust," "Red Rust," "Smut" and things. An epidemic of "pink-eye" might help the scheme some.

The National Live Stock Exchange, at Buffalo last week, condemned the 28-hour stock transit law as unwise, unjust, inhuman and impracticable, and will send a lobby to Washington to attempt its repeal.

C. W. Brown, Saturday last took 100 members of the Chicago Steam Engineers' Club through the Armour Glue and Soap Works, at 31st and Benson streets. This plant, which is a top notcher, was designed by Mr. Brown and has just been completed.

Jim Duggan is back from a trip through Colorado, and says business through that part of the country is good. Building and business generally is booming in Denver. By the way, what's the matter with Denver becoming one of the big packing points? Indications point to that end.

George W. Hunt, who was mentioned in these columns a couple of weeks ago as having joined Geo. M. Sterne & Son in the capacity of manager of the firm's provision department, died at his home last Saturday. On Friday he was standing on the edge of

the corn pit when he suddenly collapsed. Friends hurriedly carried him off the floor to a carriage and took him home. He was a man of fine physique and appearance and evidently enjoyed good health. The decedent was about 42 years of age, of which 20 years was spent with Armour & Co. His sudden death came as a terrible shock to his wife, family and friends.

BOARD OF TRADE TROUBLES.

Some of the causes of the various brands of excitement in vogue on the Board of Trade these days may possibly be amongst the following:

Yellow Jack—which usually breaks loose around New Orleans, a town hanging on by the skin of its teeth to the old state of Louisiana to keep from falling into the Gulf of Mexico, at uncertain times and threatens Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and other adjoining states. So far has been more of a yellow peril than the Chinks or Japs ever will be. New Orleans is quite a spell from Chicago, nevertheless, one case of yellow fever there will upset calculations on the floor here a thousand times more than would a thousand cases or barrels of small pox in Blue Island. Numerous wagons in Chicago painted for him.

"Red Rust," hails from around Yim Hill's and the Yonson's neck of the woods; not far from where Ole Olson's bull butted into one of Yim's fast trains and got his tail cut off just behind the ears. Of late Minneapolis specialists have been hunting 'round for "Black" with a microscope and report he is "liable to exist," (if his liabilities are such that a microscope is necessary to find them, what should be used to find his off sets?) and they ban tank he ban like as not raise hell yet.

"Red Dust," is a side partner of "Black's" and is getting some encouragement from "Black's" supporters of late. "Red" and another tinhorn, "Smut," are getting their work in around So. Dakota.

John Inglis—a hard shell Scotchman who hotfoots all over the country hitting the

high places, scanning the earth between him and the horizon and swooping down on the nearest telegraph station to the next, sends the following, sizzling hot—"Everything everywhere gone to hell." John has kept the Government busy several times trying to reconcile its report to his, and many a trader on the floor has wished John in—Scotland, many a time.

And then there are other causes.

WOMEN ELUDE STRIKE PICKETS.

Two plucky Chicago women for six weeks or longer have braved possible rioting in the downtown district and outwitted the cleverest of strike pickets by delivering meats to restaurants in strike-bound State street department stores. The women who risked their lives to aid their husbands in the effort to make daily deliveries are Mrs. John Irwin and Mrs. Alexander Irwin, 5808 Michigan avenue. Their husbands are members of the Irwin Bros. Company, 334 Clark street.

The firm has contracts to supply Marshall Field & Company, Mandel Brothers, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, and a number of other State street houses with meats. When the strike was declared in April the members of the firm were in a quandary as to how to make the deliveries. Every department store was picketed. They knew a wagon loaded with meat for any of the firms would be held up by lynx-eyed pickets, who swarmed everywhere.

Then it was that the faithful wives found a solution of the difficulty.

"We will do it," said Mrs. Alexander Irwin at an evening conference held at their home.

"How?" asked the others.

"We will show you, just wait," came the response. The husbands wondered and also waited, but not for long.

The next day the two sisters-in-law appeared at the downtown store. They wore their best gowns, their prettiest hats and their most sanguine smiles. They approached James C. Irwin, the president of the firm, and told him they were ready to go out and make deliveries.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
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Broker and Commission Merchant
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HIGHEST REFERENCES.

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Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years
supervising architect with Armour & Co.

FRED K. HIGBIE
COMPANY

841 RAILWAY EXCHANGE
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GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING
Crude or Refined Cotton Seed Oil
Our Connections Include Best Oil Mills In
TEXAS—LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI

A horse and buggy were procured and into this were placed from twenty to forty neatly wrapped packages. For all that the people in the vicinity knew they might have contained dress goods. But in reality there were concealed the choicest cuts of meat that the firm had in stock.

The courageous women got into the buggy and drove downtown. They stopped at the Washington street entrance to Marshall, Field & Company's store, where a polite usher approached them. After a few whispered words several clerks came to the buggy and as each went away he carried with him a package of meat.

The pickets guarded the alley and never suspected how the firm was receiving its meat supply. At Mandel Brothers' and Parson, Pirie, Scott & Company's the deliveries were made at the State street entrances.

This method of procedure was repeated a dozen times each day. From time to time the two women wore different dresses, for they would change them to avert suspicion.

Mesdames Alexander and John Irwin had a narrow escape the day that Frank Curry, the strike breaker, made his spectacular appearance with his southern negroes in Jackson boulevard. The women reached the thoroughfare just as the strike breakers were being pelted with stones and although they knew that if the strike sympathizers discovered the hidden meats in their vehicle they would be mobbed, they made their way through the crowd and escaped unhurt.

This system of deliveries, however, has now been discontinued and the firm is doing its work in a regular way without interference.

"We delivered meats for several weeks," said Mrs. Alexander Irwin to-day, "but I didn't think it would get into the papers. We knew our husbands were in trouble about making deliveries and we were ready to help them. We were not stopped once, and as we changed our dresses and hats frequently no one seemed to suspect that we were delivering meat. They took us for shoppers. While

Curry was piloting his crowd about the streets we had a pretty lively time to get out of the way, but we got out all right."

A firm of wholesale bakers also outgeneraled the strike pickets by sending pies to a wholesale jewelry house in the downtown district and from there by messengers to the various department store restaurants. Each day a wagon loaded with pies was taken to the rear of the office building in which the jewelry firm is located. The pies were in sample trunks which had been prepared for the purpose and then carried into the offices of the jewelry house.

Here they were unpacked and assorted. They were put up in smaller packages and given to messenger boys, who made the deliveries under the very noses of the strike pickets.

TEN THOUSAND GUESTS.

With five tons of chicken, a ton of halibut, twenty thousand sandwiches, eleven thousand rolls, twenty barrels of lemonade, twenty thousand cigars, and other provisions in like proportion, with electrical illuminations and three bands of music, John H. Patterson, president of The National Cash Register Co., entertained ten thousand residents of Dayton last week at a garden party and dinner at Far Hills, his summer home.

As an appreciation of the public reception given him on July 3 on his return from a tour around the world, Mr. Patterson planned and carried out this enormous entertainment on a scale never before attempted in that part of the country. All the preparations were made in four days—a feat unparalleled except in a military organization.

The guests at the "little garden party," as Mr. Patterson called it, included the mayor and other city officials, the members of the board of education and city council, the members of the Commercial Club and two thousand other leading citizens of Dayton, together with the four thousand employees of Mr. Patterson's factory and their wives.

Such an entertainment of factory employees by the head of a great industrial establishment was something unprecedented. Other manufacturers have at times entertained their workers at public parks and on excursions. It is not of record, however, that any other prominent "captain of industry" ever invited all his employees and their wives to his home for such an evening's pleasure.

Mr. Patterson decided to give this huge entertainment early in the week and at once sent out ten thousand invitations. It was another example of Mr. Patterson's maxim that "there is no such word as impossible."

Far Hills, the home of the host, is one of the most beautiful country places in America. So often has it been opened to the public that it is almost regarded as a city park. The grounds were elaborately illuminated with Japanese lanterns and electric lights, five thousand incandescent bulbs being used. Artificial flowers containing electric lamps were scattered through the bushes and shrubbery.

Mr. Patterson's guests began to arrive at four o'clock, and almost all of them were met personally by the host, after which they sought out the beautiful, shady nooks and listened to the elaborate musical programme rendered by the bands.

A huge circle of tables 250 feet in diameter had been arranged. On the inside of this circle 200 waiters served the food to the guests, 2,500 being accommodated at one time.

After the supper President Patterson gave an illustrated talk on his year's tour around the world. Two stereopticons and over 500 colored slides were used to illustrate the story of his travels. His audience was seated on 6,000 chairs and 3,000 circus seats secured for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the lecture light refreshments were served, after which the 10,000 guests formed in line, and, headed by Mr. Patterson and three bands, marched to the lodge at the entrance of the grounds, where the host bid them good-night.

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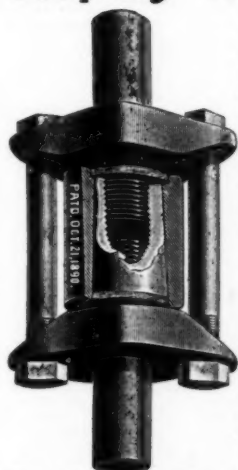
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CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, July 26.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10@10½; 12@14 ave., 9½@9¾; 14@16 ave., 9@9¼; 18@20 ave., 9½@9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½@10¾; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10; 26@28 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12; 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET
Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.15	7.15	7.12	7.12
October	7.20	7.20	7.17	7.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.75	7.77	7.72	7.77
October	7.80	7.82	7.77	7.82
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.80	12.90	12.77	12.85
October	12.80	12.92	12.80	12.90

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.20	7.27½	7.17½	7.27½
October	7.20	7.27	7.17	7.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.75	7.87½	7.75	7.85
October	7.82½	7.92½	7.82½	7.92½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.90	13.05	12.90	13.02½
October	12.95	13.07½	12.95	13.05

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.17	7.22	7.17	7.22
October	7.27	7.32	7.25	7.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.85
October	7.92	7.92	7.90	7.92
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.95	13.10	12.95	13.10
October	12.97	13.07	12.97	13.07

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.22	7.22	7.17	7.20
October	7.30	7.30	7.27	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.85	7.87	7.77	7.87
October	7.90	7.92	7.82	7.92
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.10	13.10	12.92	13.05
October	12.90	12.97	12.90	12.97

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.30
October	7.30	7.37	7.30	7.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.87	7.95	7.85	7.92
October	7.92	7.97	7.90	7.97
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.97	13.15	12.97	13.15
October	13.00	13.07	12.97	13.07

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.27	7.30	7.27	7.27
October	7.37	7.37	7.35	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.92	7.97	7.92	7.97
October	8.00	8.05	7.97	8.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.12	13.22	13.15	13.15
October	13.10	13.17	13.10	13.12

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake	6/3	5/	10c.
Bacon	10/	18/	20c.
Lard, tierces	10/	16/	20c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel	1/0	2/0	20c.
Beef, per tierce	2/	8/	20c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 17	26,199	1,067	29,971	25,115
Tuesday, July 18	6,414	2,003	9,943	19,312
Wednesday, July 19	12,075	1,421	13,615	11,238
Thursday, July 20	7,500	845	16,306	11,439
Friday, July 21	3,416	289	22,101	3,233
Saturday, July 22	83	13	15,209	2,255

Total last week	55,747	5,638	107,145	72,592
Previous week	60,826	10,070	120,503	76,816
Cor. week 1904	34,287	1,179	74,332	34,867
Cor. week 1905	63,308	5,245	115,864	80,417

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 17	5,799	17	9,364	400
Tuesday, July 18	2,854	73	3,756	2,674
Wednesday, July 19	4,274	8	4,279	992
Thursday, July 20	5,223	107	4,612	1,859
Friday, July 21	3,525	59	8,255	984
Saturday, July 22	423	—	6,917	421

Total last week	22,098	296	37,183	7,339
Previous week	23,938	312	41,908	6,461
Cor. week 1904	14,284	73	20,594	19,240
Cor. week 1905	22,838	504	24,413	13,312
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending July 22, 1905	408,000			
Week ago	405,000			
Year ago	261,000			
Two years ago	376,000			

Total receipts for year to date, 13,608,000, against 12,001,000 year ago and two years ago 11,983,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending July 22, 1905	154,500	326,000	141,800
Week ago	163,000	288,000	132,600
Year ago	88,600	108,200	58,900
Two years ago	141,100	276,400	100,000
Chicago receipts for year to July 22	1,742,087	4,525,062	2,204,009
Chicago receipts for same period last year	1,692,451	4,338,928	2,235,067

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending July 22 as follows:

Armour & Co.	16,700
Anglo-American	7,100
Continental	700
Swift & Co.	12,500
Hammond & Co.	6,000
Dorris & Co.	5,100
Boyd-Latham & Co.	3,800
E. & S.	6,200
H. House & Co.	2,400
Robert & Oake	1,600
Other packers	10,900
Total	78,000
Left over	3,500
Week ago	85,000
Year ago	50,000
Two years ago	102,400

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending July 22, 1905	\$5.81
Previous week	5.60
Year ago	5.41
Two years ago	5.53
Three years ago	7.79

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending July 29th:

Cattle	60,000
Hogs	130,000
Sheep	70,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending July 22	\$5.10
Previous week	5.40
Year ago	5.70
Two years ago	5.05
Three years ago	7.20

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers	\$5.40@5.80
Common to good steers	4.25@5.00
Inferior to common steers	3.65@4.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers	4.40@4.75
Fair to choice feeders	4.00@4.25
Fair to choice stockers	3.00@3.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows	2.00@3.10
Common to good culling cows	1.25@2.00
Bulls, common to choice	2.25@4.00
Cows, common to good	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to fancy	5.25@6.50

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping	\$5.85@5.95
Good to choice butcher weights	5.85@5.95
Good to choice heavy mixed	5.65@5.75
Heavy packing	5.30@5.65
Light mixed	5.00@5.85
Good to choice 185@250-lb. weights	5.75@5.95
Choice to prime heavy	5.75@5.95
Poor to choice pigs	5.00@5.65
Governments, boars and stags	2.75@4.75

SHEEP.

Export wethers	\$5.00@5.25
Fair to prime wethers	5.25@5.50
Ewes, good to prime	4.40@5.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy	5.35@6.00
Culls, ewes, poor to fair	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags	2.50@3.60
Spring lambs	5.00@7.50
Western lambs	5.00@6.40
Feeding lambs	4.25@5.50

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts	15	@13
Native Sirloin Steaks	16	@13
Native Porterhouse Steaks	16	@20
Native Pot Roasts	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle	16	@13½
Beef Stew	8	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native	8	@10
Corned Ribs	8	@8
Corned Flanks	8	@8
Round Steaks	8	@13½
Round Roasts	8	@13½
Shoulder Steaks	8	@8
Shoulder Roasts	10	@13½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	8	@7
Rolls Roast	10	@13½

Lamb.

Hot-house Spring Lamb, hind quar.	\$2.00
Hot-house Spring Lamb, fore quar.	1.50
Spring Lamb (1905), hind quar., each	1.75
Spring Lamb (1905), fore quar., each	1.25
Hind Quarters	16
Fore Quarters	12½
Legs	16
Stew	16
Shoulders	16
Chops, Rib and Loin	20

Mutton.

Legs	12½
Stew	8
Shoulders	8
Hind Quarters	12½
Fore Quarters	8
Rib and Loin Chops	18

Pork.

Pork Loin	11½
Pork Chops	12
Pork Tenderloins	15
Pork Butts	8
Shoulder Ribs	6
Blades	6
Hocks	7
Pigs' Heads	8
Leaf Lard	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters	12½
Fore Quarters	12
Legs	14
Breasts	8@10
Shoulders	10
Cutlets	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	8 @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow	1½ @ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacon)	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon)	80 @ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys	14	@15
Fowls	7	@12½
Roosters	7	@ 7½
Springs	11	@ 14
Ducks	11	@12
Geese	8	@ 8

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	16	@16
Chickens	13	@12½
Springs	13	@15
Ducks	10	@12
Geese	8	@ 8
Capons	16	@18

Veal.

Choice	8	@ 9
Good	6½	@ 7
Medium	6	@ 6½
Small	5	@ 6
Coarse	3	@ 4

Butter.

Creamery, Prints	21½	@21½
Creamery, Extras	20½	@20½
Creamery, Firsts	18	@19
Creamery, Seconds	16	@17
Dairies, Choice	18	@18
Dairies, Firsts	17	@17
Dairies, Ladies	15½	@16
Dairies, Packing Stock	14	@15
Renovated	17½	@18

Eggs.

Extras	10	@10
Prime Firsts	17	@17
Firsts	15½	@15½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.	12	@14
Seconds	10	@12

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Native Cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Western Steers.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Medium.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Hind Quarters.....	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	4 @ 4
Boneless Chucks.....	4 @ 4
Medium Plates.....	3 @ 3
Steer Plates.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Steer Rounds.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium.....	8 @ 9 1/4
Steer Loins, Good.....	11 @ 11
Steer Loins, Light.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	14 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	18 @ 18
Strip Loins.....	10 @ 10
Shin Butts.....	7 @ 7
Shoulder Clods.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Rolls.....	9 @ 9
Rump Butts.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Trimming.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Shank.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light.....	9 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	11 @ 11
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow.....	7 @ 7
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5 @ 5
Flank Steak.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers.....	3 @ 3
Hearts.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	17 @ 17
Ox Tail, per lb.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.....	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each.....	3 @ 3
Brains.....	3 @ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Carcass.....	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Good Saddles.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 6
Good Racks.....	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each.....	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Plucks.....	20 @ 20
Heads, each.....	10 @ 10

Lamb.	
Medium Caul (Spring).....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Caul.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb.....	13 @ 13
Saddles Caul.....	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks.....	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	8 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep.....	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 10
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	7 @ 7
Good Racks.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Mutton Loins.....	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each.....	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loins.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Leaf Lard.....	7 @ 7
Tenderloins.....	18 @ 18
Spare Ribs.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Butts.....	4 @ 4
Hocks.....	4 @ 4
Trimming.....	4 @ 4
Tails.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Snouts.....	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones.....	4 @ 4
Cheek Meat.....	3 @ 3
Hog Plucks.....	4 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	4 @ 4
Slip Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones.....	3 @ 3
Brains.....	3 @ 3
Backfat.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hams.....	11 @ 12
Calais.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Bellies.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4

Compressed Ham.....	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham.....	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.	
Cloth Bologna.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna.....	6 @ 6
Viennas.....	7 @ 7
Frankfurters.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tongue.....	8 @ 8
White Tongue.....	8 @ 8
Minced Ham.....	8 @ 8
Prepared Ham.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
New England Ham.....	10 @ 10
Berliner Ham.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham.....	11 @ 11
Oxford Ham.....	11 @ 11
Polish Sausage.....	6 @ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	6 @ 6
Smoked Pork.....	6 @ 6
Veal Ham.....	6 @ 6
Farm Sausage.....	6 @ 6
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	10 @ 10
Pork Sausage, short link.....	7 @ 7
Special Prepared Ham.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Ham Bologna.....	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boston Roll.....	6 @ 6
Cubana Sausage.....	6 @ 6

Summer Sausages.	
Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	16 @ 16
German Salami, New Dry.....	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New.....	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New.....	12 @ 12
Farmer, New.....	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New.....	10 @ 10
Italian Salami, New.....	17 @ 17
Monarque Cervelat.....	13 @ 13

Sausage in Oil.	
Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	12.75 @ 12.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50.....	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20.....	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20.....	3.75 @ 3.75

Sausage in Brine.	
Fresh Pork Link.....	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna.....	8 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.00 @ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.50 @ 4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.00 @ 11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	30.00 @ 30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. 11.35 @ 11.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.45 @ 2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	4.70 @ 4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00 @ 18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
1 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. 12.25 @ 12.25
2 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box.....	5.55 @ 5.55
4 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box.....	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.40 @ 11.40
6 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef.....	Per bbl. 10.00 @ 10.00
Plate Beef.....	9.50 @ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	9.50 @ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	10.00 @ 10.00
Beef Hams.....	15.50 @ 15.50
Rump Butts.....	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork.....	12.75 @ 12.75
Clear Fat Backs.....	13.75 @ 13.75
Family Back Pork.....	— @ —
Bean Pork.....	11.25 @ 11.25

LARD.	
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces.....	8 @ 8
Lard, substitute, tierces.....	5 @ 5
Lard, compounds.....	5 @ 5
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking oil, per gal.....	35c. @ 35c.

BUTTERINE.	
F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1 natural color.....	11 @ 11
No. 2, natural color.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
No. 3, natural color.....	13 @ 13
No. 4, natural color.....	14 @ 14
No. 5, natural color.....	15 @ 15
No. 6, natural color.....	16 @ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Fat Backs.....	6 @ 6
Regular Plates.....	6 @ 6
Short Cuts.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	11 @ 11
Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average.....	7 @ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	18 @ 18
Wide, 5 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.....	10 @ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	13 @ 13
Dried Beef Insides.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Outsides.....	12 @ 12
Regular Boiled Hams.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	10 @ 10

SAUSAGE CASINGS.	
F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set.....	12 @ 12
Middles, per set.....	10 @ 10
Beef bungs, per piece.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed.....	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt.....	25 @ 25
Hog middles.....	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export.....	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each.....	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, primes.....	4 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow.....	2 @ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide.....	50 @ 50
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	50 @ 50
Imported sheep casings, narrow.....	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	16 @ 16
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	4 @ 4
Hog stomachs, each.....	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.	
Dried blood, per unit.....	12.40 @ 12.40
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.90 @ 2.90
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit.....	2.15 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%.....	2.17 1/2 @ 2.17 1/2
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.15 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.07 1/2 @ 2.07 1/2
Ground tankage, 8 and 20%.....	2.00 @ 2.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	16.00 @ 16.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.....	15.00 @ 15.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.	
Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average.....	27.50 @ 27.50
Hooft, black, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.00
Hooft, striped, per ton.....	30.00 @ 30.00
Hooft, white, per ton.....	50.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton.....	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton.....	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton.....	65.00 @ 65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton.....	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.	
Prime steam cash.....	7.10 @ 7.10
Prime steam, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neutral.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Compound.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Leaf.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

STEARINES.	
Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo, prime.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo No. 2.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Tallow.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.	
No. 1 lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces.....	55 @ 55
Oleo oil, extra.....	40 @ 40
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo stock.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow, prime, tierces.....	48 @ 48

TALLOW.	
Edible.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Prime city.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country.....	5 @ 5
Packers' prime.....	5 @ 5
Packers' No. 1.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.	
White, choice.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White, "A".....	4 @ 4
White, "B".....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 4
House.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.	
P. S. Y., loose.....	26 1/2 @ 27
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.....	1 @ 1
Soap stock, bbls., reg 50% F. A.....	95 @ 95

COOPERAGE.	
Tierces.....	1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak.....	82 @ 85
Barrels, ash.....	82 1/2 @ 85

CURING MATERIALS.	
Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	4 @ 4
White, clarified.....	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 @ 4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	32.50 @ 32.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	8.50 @ 8.50

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@5.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.85@4.35
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.25
Good to choice native steers last year.....	5.75@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@7.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.00@7.85
Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.50
Live yearlings, lambs, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live yearlings, culls, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.40@6.45
Hogs, medium.....	6.50@6.55
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.55@6.60
Pigs.....	@6.00
Roughs.....	5.40@5.55

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@8%
Choice native, light.....	8 @8%
Common to fair, native.....	7 @7%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@8%
Choice native, light.....	8 @8%
Native, com. to fair.....	7½ @7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½ @7½
Choice Western, light.....	7 @7
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @7
Good to choice heifers.....	@7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @7
Choice cows.....	@6½
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@6½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@8½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½ @12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@10
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9½ @10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @8½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8½ @9½
Hogs, heavy.....	7½ @8
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8½ @8½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8½ @8½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@12½
Spring lambs, good.....	@11½
Spring lambs, culls.....	@11
Sheep, choice.....	@9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @8½
Sheep, culls.....	7 @8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 @12½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11½ @12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11½ @12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8½ @8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½ @8
Smoked shoulders.....	8½ @8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 @12½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11½ @12
Dried beef cuts.....	12 @12½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½ @18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9½ @9½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	80@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	80@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	14½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	40 @5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	9½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½ @3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	43
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½ @3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	18½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	10½	12½
Cloves.....	12½	15½
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@4%
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @4%
Crystals.....	4½ @5%
Powdered.....	5 @5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40

Heavy branded kips.....	1.85
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	@17
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	@16
Western, poor.....	@14
Spring Chickens—Philadelphia, 3½ to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@22
Pennsylvania, large.....	@18
Pennsylvania, small.....	@16
Western, dry-picked.....	@14
Western, scalded, 3½ lbs. and over to pair.....	@15
Western, scalded, under 3 lbs. to pair.....	@14
Southern, scalded.....	@14
Fowls—No. Ind., Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	@14½
So. Ind. & Ill., dry-picked.....	@14
Other South'n & South'n, dry-picked.....	@14
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@14
Southern & South'n, scalded.....	@13½
Western & South'n, poor to fair.....	@13
Old cocks, per lb.....	@10
Spring Ducks—Long Island & Eastern.....	@17
Pennsylvania & Virginia, per lb.....	@17
Western, per lb.....	@12
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Western, per lb.....	@15
Southern, per lb.....	@14
Fowls—per lb.....	@14½
Roosters—old, per lb.....	@9½
Turkeys—old, per lb.....	@14½
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @80
Southern, average per pair.....	@60
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00 @1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.00 @1.00
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.35 @2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @14.00
Bone black, discard sugar house, del. New York.....	15.00 @20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.90 @2.95
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20 @3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95 @4.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @2.00
Double manure salt (46@48 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½ @1.25½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15½ @2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @.30

See Page 48 for Business Opportunities

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 26, 1905.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week only 33,275, as compared with 44,688 the same period last week. The total week's receipts are not expected to foot up over 45,000. The demand has been light from all sources, and with an ordinary run it is doubtful if values would have held, but the better grades of steers are about 25c. higher than the close of last week. The medium and plainer kinds are 10@15c. higher. Native butcher stock shared the full strength of the advance. To-day's receipts were estimated at 14,000, the market was generally 10c. higher, best steers \$5.90 for 59 shorthorns averaging 1,700 lbs., and a few other lots averaging 1,315 and 1,671 lbs. sold at \$5.65@5.85, including 94 head of branded Western steers averaging 1,538 lbs. fed in Illinois, and sold by this company at \$5.65. Exporters paid up to \$5.40, and most of the shipping and export steers went at \$4.90@5.30; medium to good best beef steers, \$4.60@5; plain light grassy cattle, \$4@4.40. The first grass cattle of the season from the Montana ranges arrived yesterday. Two cars of Montana natives averaging 1,375 lbs. brought \$4.90. About 20 cars of Montana Texans averaging around 1,200 lbs. went at \$4.40, with a few cars of tailings at \$3.60@3.65. These cattle were from the Milk River Valley, a section reported to be very dry, and the condition of the cattle was a surprise to the trade, they being considered the best early Western that have been on the market in the past 12 years. Some Dakota feeders direct from the range averaging 989 lbs. sold to-day at \$3.60.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 65,632, against 53,529 the same period last week. An improvement in the market has been noted. To-day, with receipts estimated at only 18,000, prices were fully 5c. higher. Best light and butcher weights sold at \$6.10. Choice 170 and 200 lb. averages are meeting with best inquiry at top prices. The average cost price of hogs on the market to-day was \$5.82, against \$5.71 yesterday, and \$5.91 a week ago. The quality of to-day's offerings showed a decided improvement. The bulk of the packing grades sold from \$5.60@5.80, shippers largely \$5.85@6; common to fair mixed, \$5.60@5.75; fancy heavy shippers, \$5.85@6; light bacon, \$5.85@6; selected butchers, \$5.95@6.05; rough heavy packers, \$5.15@5.40. All the packers were in the market and an early clearance was made.

SHEEP.—Monday and Tuesday's market was quite unfavorable on both sheep and lambs, values being lower. The bulk of the supplies so far this week are Westerns, both of which are fat and very good quality. The supply of natives was on the medium order, very few choice lambs offered. Sharp declines in lambs now place prime natives at \$7 and the best Westerns at \$6.85. Medium native lambs at \$5@5.75, very good at \$6.50. Native ewes of heavy weight are finding slow sale, and good to choice sell at \$4@4.25, with handy weights at \$4.50@4.75. A very strong demand for breeding ewes, most all of which bought for that purpose are of a medium class, and values generally \$4.50@4.75, but choice black faces young in age would bring \$5 or better any time, and there is a good strong request for such. Very good Western lambs at \$6.25, with a fair class of killers at \$5.75 and feeding lambs generally at \$5.50@5.60. Strictly choice range wethers at \$4.85, and ewes at \$4.60, with yearlings worth \$5.25. Feeders are buying wethers at \$4.25@4.40, and good feeding yearlings are worth 5c. a lb.

We have had a very heavy supply of Westerns during the past week, and this has had a rather bad effect on the market. We rather expect to see some reaction, as the close is considerably firmer to-day, and we can reasonably look for stronger prices to-morrow and the following day.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 25.

The markets are rallying slowly from the severe drubbing of last week, regardless of the moderate marketing thus far this week. Receipts for the two days for the five leading points are 20,000 less than the corresponding period last week, and the only effect manifest is in a general steadying of values. Some classes of steers have shown a little gain, but the rank and file are selling close to last week's closing figures. The poor beef markets of the East have created a dullness on almost all grades in Chicago, but this was reflected to a lesser extent at the outside markets. There was a larger proportion of good to choice medium and heavyweight dressed beef steers on the market to-day than yesterday and at the opening, buyers showed a disposition to trade rather freely on the better classes of offerings at steady to strong prices, but as a good many sellers were holding out for an advance there was not much activity after the first rounds of the morning. The late trade on this account was inclined to be slow and did not show any life until sellers met the views of buyers when trading was fairly active and a seasonable clearance resulted. The cheaper grades of steers were not in much evidence and sales were generally steady. There was not a very large showing of native cows and heifers to-day, or very few good grassers or dry-lot offerings were included. The supply consisted largely of common to fair grassers which met a fairly active demand at yesterday's prevailing figures, as a rule, but some holders of medium grades reported dull inquiry which made it difficult to obtain steady prices. There was little trading in bulls. There was a fair supply on hand, including the holdovers from yesterday, but there seemed to be little demand except for a few canners and shippers, although sellers were willing to make nominal concessions to effect clearance. Veals were in light supply and demand was good at yesterday's high range of prices. Fresh arrivals of stock and feeding cattle were not extensive, offerings consisting of a few loads of light weights, steers and fair quality feeders, and some odds and ends. Trading was rather quiet, but prices were generally around steady with yesterday's decline. The demand called for well bred steers of all weights, but offerings generally were lacking in the requisite breeding to inspire much competition. The regular dealers have a good assortment on hand and as most of them were purchased at yesterday's low range, the country can make a very good selection of weight and quality worth the money. The supply of stock cows and heifers was not large and trade was quiet and unchanged. Stock bulls were in limited demand and steady. Offerings of range cattle to-day were confined to a few lots of steers and a fair number of cows and heifers of common to fair quality. Steers sold to as good advantage as yesterday, and there was fairly active trading in cows at steady prices. Veals were in small supply and sold yesterday's prices.

The reduction of the number of hogs in sight to-day caused prices to reach to about the extent of the loss of yesterday, which leaves values about the same as at the close of last week; prices to-day ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.67½ with the bulk selling at \$5.57½ to \$5.62½. Regardless of the light advance of to-day, the tendency of the market is downward on anything like heavy receipts, and as quality continues good and

weights are running heavier, it is quite evident that there are a great many hogs in the country ready to come forward, and the country can rest assured that packers will take advantage of heavy receipts at any time to force prices to a lower level. Therefore, holders of matured hogs should keep them coming regularly, and not speculate on the future by holding back.

Receipts of sheep this week have been comparatively large and the demand has not been broad enough to absorb supplies except at a sharp depreciation of values. The market yesterday ruled 15c. to 25c. lower on all grades and it was dull and lower again to-day.

SOUTH OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, July 25.

Cattle receipts have been unusually heavy for this time of the year and the proportion of corn fed stock has been larger than ever before. At this time last year all the markets were in the throes of the great strike of packing house employees and receipts were shut off as much as possible so that comparisons with that time are misleading. Still it is a matter of congratulation that receipts of all kinds of stock at this point so far this year show a substantial increase over the corresponding period last year.

The market has been working lower right along on anything in the way of either beef steers or butchers' stock. Strictly good to choice dry lot stock is selling fairly well but packers are finding the Western and Southwestern cattle much more desirable than the native grass and partly fattened stock and the natives have to suffer accordingly. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,500-pound beefs are quoted at \$4.85@5.40, with fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs at \$4.30@4.80 and the common to fair warmed up and partly fattened steers anywhere from 3.50 to \$4.25.

Cow stuff has suffered as much or more than beef steers. The few good to choice fed cows and heifers coming are selling around \$3.70@4.30, while the fair to good grass stock is selling at a range of \$2.75@3.40 and canners and cutters at \$1.50@2.40. Common grass stuff is very hard to sell at anything like satisfactory figures. Most of the grass steers have sold at \$3.40@4.40 or quite a little lower than the first rangers that were here last year. Grass cows are selling at \$2.00@3.50. Supplies of stockers and feeders have not been very heavy nor has the demand been very extensive. Prices have been working lower right along and the tone to the trade continues very weak. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.25@3.75 with fair to good grades at \$2.75@3.25 and the common to fair stuff and odds and ends at \$2.00@2.75.

The run of hogs was very heavy last week and of fairly liberal proportions so far this week. There has been a very noticeable deterioration in the quality of the offerings, but the packers have very little ground for complaint on this score. Prices have held up amazingly and compare very favorably with a week ago. Both local packers and shippers still show a preference for the good light and butcher grades but the range of prices does not seem to widen out very materially. To-day with about 10,500 hogs on sale, the market was active and 5@10c. higher all around. Tops brought \$5.60 and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.52@5.57 as against the same range and bulk of sales a week ago.

There has been a heavy run of sheep and it looks as if the run of Western grassers had begun in earnest. The market has been going from bad to worse for the past ten days or two weeks and the decline had amounted to 50c.@\$1.25 on nearly all grades. High prices for mutton and the exceptionally hot weather in the East suddenly shut off the demand for the product and the market as been declining of late about as fast as it advanced. Lambs are quoted at \$6.00@6.75, with yearlings at \$4.60@5.00; wethers at \$4.25@4.60 and ewes at \$4.00@4.40. Since

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.

Brokers in

**Fertilizer Materials—GROUND SHEEP
MANURE and GARBAGE TANK.
AGE SPECIALTIES**

Fullers Earth and Boneblack for Oil Refining
80 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

prices have gotten down to a reasonable basis there has been a better inquiry for feeders and trade in this line promises to be brisk from now on. Feeder lambs are quoted at \$4.75@5.00; feeder yearlings, \$4.35@4.60; feeder wethers, \$3.85@4.10 and feeder ewes, \$3.00@3.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were 42,400; last week, 44,700; same week last year, 27,400. Smaller receipts helped market on all classes 15 to 25 cents, except soft grass cattle and canners, which remain steady. Prime steers sell this week at \$5.50@5.65; good ones \$5 upwards; stuff showing grass \$4@4.85; top dry lot heifers and yearlings, \$4.50@5; corn fed cows and medium heifers \$3.50@4.25; grass she stuff, \$2.50@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.25. Quarantine advanced about like natives; fair to good grass steers \$3.20@3.85; light steers \$2.50@2.90; veals shade lower, choice lights \$5@5.75; heavies around \$3.50. More stocker and feeder buyers this week than any week this season.

Hog receipts this week were 37,200; last week 41,300; same week last year 38,300. Fluctuations in hog prices have little effect on volume of receipts, same running uniformly light. Packers manage to force declines occasionally, but dominant feature is strength as no big hog crop is believed to be available just now. Quality remains very good, demand urgent, market shade lower to-day, about 5 cents above week ago. Top price for medium and light weights, \$5.75. Bulk of sales, \$5.65@5.70.

Sheep receipts this week were 30,400; last week, 17,600; same week last year, 3,000. Liberal receipts at the western market and extreme heat in the east, where most of mutton is disposed of, have contributed to put mutton market in bad shape; prices 50@60c. lower than middle of last week, but considerably above this time last year. High price on yearlings is now \$5; wethers, \$4.60; ewes, \$4.25; lambs, \$6.15. Bulk of the stuff selling 25c. below these figures.

Hides higher; green salted, 11@12c.; bulls and stags, 9c.; unured, 1/2@1c. less; glue, 6c.; horse, \$3@3.25; dry flint butcher, 16@18c.; dry glue, 9c.; sheep pelts, 14@15c.

Packers' purchasers for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,250	10,059	2,102
Cudahy	6,086	9,207	1,767
Fowler	1,258	1,130
Morris	3,769	4,415	2,883
Ruddy	750
Schwarzschild	4,231	6,924	4,135
Swift	5,109	8,418	1,696

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	18,000	1,500
Kansas City	200	4,000	1,000
Omaha	50	11,000

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	35,000	22,000
Kansas City	11,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha	3,000	4,000	14,000

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	4,000	8,000	8,500

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	18,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha	4,000	10,000	6,000

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	20,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	10,000	4,000

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,450	11,000	4,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 24, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,284	24	1,858	45,391	8,920
Hirth street	691	66	0,885	540	—
Portlieh street	—	—	—	—	12,896
Lehigh Valley	5,920	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	950	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	04	48	30	3,400

Total	9,725	154	8,791	45,961	25,216
Total last week	9,736	127	8,811	40,550	29,302

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Minnetonka	390	—	1,850
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Philadelphia	—	—	1,020
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Thor- etto	310	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minne- tonka	500	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Martella	100	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Amazon- ense	40	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric	—	—	4,100
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Cedric	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Sa. Philadelphia	—	—	2,500
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Etruria	—	—	1,200
Coughan, Sa. Chicago City	150	—	—
Miscellaneous, Sa. Bermudian	54	50	—

Total exports	1,434	50	11,770
Total exports last week	2,350	—	15,550
Boston exports this week	3,934	—	7,806
Baltimore exports this week	700	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week	2,613	—	—
Portland exports this week	903	1,323	—
Montreal exports this week	5,445	367	—
To London	5,242	263	7,897
To Liverpool	4,882	1,323	13,079
To Glasgow	1,378	—	—
To Bristol	414	—	—
To Manchester	1,695	104	—
To Antwerp	166	—	—
To Newcastle	158	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Para	40	—	—
To Bermuda and the West Indies	54	50	—
Total to all ports	14,129	1,740	20,976
Total last week	9,670	193	17,155

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$4.70@5.45
Medium to fair native steers	4.20@4.65
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.60@4.15
Oxen and stags	2.00@4.40
Bulls and dry cows	1.60@4.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.00@6.00

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 22:

Cattle.

Chicago	33,649
Omaha	12,801
Kansas City	28,474
St. Joseph	14,548
Cudahy	466
Wichita	54
Louisville	154
New York and Jersey City	8,445
Fort Worth	11,617
Buffalo	6,705

Hogs.

Chicago	60,962
Omaha	47,581
Kansas City	44,013
St. Joseph	40,722
Cudahy	13,158
Ottumwa	9,136
Cedar Rapids	8,434
Wichita	3,663
Louisville	3,731
New York and Jersey City	25,216
Ft. Worth	1,324
Buffalo	17,580

Sheep.

Chicago	65,253
Omaha	18,583
Kansas City	12,882
St. Joseph	11,843
Cudahy	336
Louisville	37
New York and Jersey City	45,911
Fort Worth	510
Buffalo	8,800

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.07@7.30; city steam, \$6.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.35, do. South America, tcs., \$8; do. do. kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.37 1/2@5.62 1/2.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 28.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 82s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 65s.; shoulders, 31s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 46s. 6 d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 45s. 6d.; do., short rib, 46s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 45s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 45s.; backs, 43s.; bellies, 44s. 6d. Tallow, 22s. 6d. Turpentine, 43s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 3 1/2d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs., 35s. 6d.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pail, 35s. 9d. Cheese, white new, 50s. 6d.; do., colored, 52s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35 1/2 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 26s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. 1 1/2d. Refined petroleum (London), spot 5 11-16d.; linseed (London), 40s.; linseed oil (London), 19s. 1 1/2d.

HOG MARKET JULY 28.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; 5@10c. lower; \$5.10@6.02 1/2.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$5.90@6.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. lower; \$5.55@5.75.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$5.75@6.00.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; 5@10c. lower; \$5.45@5.57 1/2.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 15 cars; active; \$6.20@6.30.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; steady; \$6.25@6.40.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets are not further materially affected by the yellow fever reports, and they show for the day a fair degree of firmness, with packers and some outsiders buying, especially of October lard and ribs, although hogs were in somewhat larger supply and easier in price. Chicago stocks, estimated, 41,000 bbls. pork, 185,000 tcs. lard, 19,000,000 lbs. ribs.

Cottonseed Oil.

New crude at the Southeast mills for the fall months deliveries has 23c. bid, and is at 23 1/2@24c. asked. The New York market on Thursday advanced 1/4c. to 3/4c., and closed very strong. Sales 600 July at 29 1/4@29 1/2c.; 1,500 August 29 1/2@29 3/4c.; 700 September 30 1/4c.; 1,700 October 30 3/4@31c. "Call" prices then: July 29@29 1/4c., and 29@29 1/2c.; August, 29 1/4@29 1/2c., and 29 1/2@30c.; September 30@30 1/4c., and 30 1/4@30 3/4c.; October 30 3/2@30 3/4c., and 30 3/4@31c.; November 30 1/2@31c.; January 30 1/2@31 1/4c. On Friday a very strong market, and hard to buy, especially the early deliveries. Sales, 100 August 29 3/4c.; 200 September 30 1/2c.; 100 October 31c. "Call" prices: July 29 1/2@30c.; August 29 3/4@30c.; September 30 1/2@30 3/4c.; October 30 3/4@31c.; November 30 3/4@31 1/4c.; January 30 1/2@31 1/2c.

Tallow.

Market firm and unchanged from the features in our weekly review in another column.

Oleo Stearine

Sales for week, 130,000 lbs. in New York, 7 1/2c.; 120,000 do. at 8c., now 8c.; 60,000 lbs. in Philadelphia at 7 1/4c., and 500,000 lbs. in Chicago 7 3/4c., now 7 1/2@8c.

Oleo Oil.

Active in Rotterdam at 57@58 florins.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been very strong, and large sales have been made at full market prices. Stocks on this side as well as in Europe are very limited, and it looks as though we were going to see still higher prices shortly.

RETAIL SECTION

S. & S. OUTING.

On Saturday afternoon, July 23, the employees of the Binghamton, N. Y., Scranton and Pittston, Pa., branches of the S. & S. Company met and enjoyed an outing in the midst of the Moosic mountains at the cabin of W. M. Westcott, manager of the Pittston branch. Games were indulged in and thoroughly enjoyed by the participants; there were no spectators.

The feature of the afternoon was a base ball game between two picked nines. Both teams displayed remarkable ability, but a sad lack of practice.

One of the numbers on the program was a foot race to be run by the three managers, Messrs. Westcott, James and Giles, but they all claimed that they were not in good condition, so this feature had to be eliminated.

Refreshments of a satisfactory quantity and quality were served to as hungry a lot of human beings as ever considered it a blessing to be able to eat, at about 7:00 p. m., and two hours later the crowd dispersed, every man thoroughly tired out, but claiming to have had the "best time of his life."

WHO STRUCK DONNELLY?

State Attorney John J. Healey, of Chicago, has begun an investigation into the assault on Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers' Union, who was severely beaten at the election of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mr. Healey called Detective Frank Tyrrell into his office and told the detective to familiarize himself with the facts and to begin an investigation in an effort to clear up the mystery surrounding the identity of the men who took part in the assault on Donnelly and who destroyed the ballots which had been cast. All the labor leaders whose names have been mentioned in connection with the affair are to be subpoenaed to appear before the State Attorney to submit to a thorough examination.

THREE POUNDS FOR A PENNY.

In 1592, in England, butchers were compelled by law to sell their beef for a half penny a pound and mutton for three farthings. The butchers of London sold penny pieces of beef for the relief of the poor, every piece two pounds and a half, sometimes three pounds for a penny.

FEEDING LONDON.

The meat received into Smithfield Market every year for the feeding of London exceeds 403,000 tons.

Know what's in your by-products. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

Official programs of the national convention of the National Association of Master Butchers which will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 1, 2, 3 and 4, the sessions being held in the Auditorium, are being mailed to the speakers who will participate and before Tuesday, August 1, there will be a big gathering of delegates in that city, the New York delegation arriving Monday afternoon, July 31.

The program will open Tuesday morning August 1, and W. J. Kling, president of the local Master Butchers' association, will preside, continuing as president until the election of the new officers. After musical selections the convention will be opened with an address by President Kling and the remainder of the morning session will be taken up with the appointment committees. There will be music at each session.

At the afternoon session Rabbi F. W. Jeselson will make the invocation and then Mayor Sweet will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city and will be followed by President George G. Whitworth of the board of trade, who will extend the welcome of that organization. The response to the mayor's welcome will be made by George H. Shaffer of New York City, national president of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and responses to the board of trade welcome will be made by James A. Hoffman, president of the Master Butchers' Association. Mr. Hoffman is from Washington, D. C.

The evening session will be open to the public and there will be an address and discussion, the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, speaking. President Shaffer will speak on "The Benefits of Unification and of National Association Work."

Wednesday morning the report of the committee on credentials will be heard, the report of the committee on unification and the report of the committee on resolutions and other committee reports. At this meeting it is designed to unite the associations. An address will be given by President Hoffman.

The afternoon session will be devoted to the election of officers and the transaction of new and unfinished business.

At the evening session "Education as Applied to the Butcher Business" will be discussed by Woodbridge N. Ferris of Big Rapids, and ex-United States Senator W. A. Harris of Chicago, general manager of the National Livestock Association, will speak on "The Livestock Grower and his Relation to the Retail Meat Dealer."

Thursday will be devoted to recreation and enjoyment, with uniformed mounted parade of butchers and grocers in the morning and grand picnic and barbecue and attractions at the West Michigan Fair Grounds in the

afternoon and Venetian night at Ottawa beach in the evening, the delegates leaving by special train.

Friday the convention will resume its sessions and in the afternoon will tour the city.

For this convention special trains will be run from many points in the State, and it is estimated that fully 5,000 will participate in the parade Thursday morning.

A feature of the program which is being sent out is a full-page picture of 23 of the local master butchers, including President Kling, who have worked for the convention and to promote the interests of the associations.

THE MEANING OF "CASH."

"Strictly cash" doesn't mean cash in some cases and credit in others. There should be no exceptions to "strictly cash," but unfortunately there are.

It is because of these exceptions, this lack of sufficient nerve to enforce your "strictly cash" rule that causes so many merchants who attempt to do a cash business to fail in the undertaking.

If you are advertising that you sell for "strictly cash" don't do anything else. Don't make an exception of anybody. Refuse your own brother credit if he should apply for it.

Because everybody wants to be on the same basis. You can't reasonably expect people to trade at your store when they know that you require cash of them while you grant credit to others. They want to be treated just like all the rest. In the game of cash credit the retailer can't win if he plays favorites.

Treat everybody alike. If you are a cash merchant be one in reality. There's no middle course. It must be cash all the way through from A to Z. If it isn't a large section of your trade is going to get onto your curves and quickly find it convenient to trade somewhere else.

It isn't possible to sell to some on credit and to others for cash without the latter finding out that the former are being shown favors which are denied to them. You can't hide a thing of this kind. It's bound to come out.

Besides, when a customer asks credit and you tell him plainly that you are sticking to your rule to sell for cash only and don't intend to break it, he knows then that your statements about selling for cash only are true; he loses suspicion that yours is not a hard and fast rule.

Of course, it takes nerve to sell for actual cash and that only. But there's no other way to make it a success. The man who is a "weak sister" and has a spine like a jelly fish had better not undertake it.—Grocers' Criterion.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

P. Anton has opened a market at McCook, Neb.

J. A. Dill has sold his business at Oakdale, Neb., to L. Means.

W. Selling has purchased the meat department of Morgan & Son's son at Galloway, Neb.

Arthur Severe will engage in the meat and grocery business at Anoka, Neb.

A. E. Fowler has sold his business in Wichita, Kas., to C. W. Simpson.

Gus Schmidt, of Medicine Lodge, Kas., has sold his market to Iliff & Clayton.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Hoove & Jewel, of Cambridge, Iowa, Mr. Hoove will continue alone.

Joe Marvin has opened a shop in Glendale, Ore.

Wyers & O'Neil have sold their market at Hood River, Ore., to J. B. Benton.

G. W. Nichols, of Ashland, Ore., has leased his market to Lowry & Palmer.

The Tacoma Meat Company, of Tacoma, Wash., has leased the market of C. Bergheim.

F. Emmers has opened a shop at Spokane, Wash.

John Schuck, of Tacoma, Wash., has sold his market to Chas. Geiger.

John Joboraski has purchased the market and grocery of Wm. Scheryer at Tacoma, Wash.

Hanson & McMillan, of Colorado Springs, Colo., have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of L. J. Hanson.

O. A. Dalton has bought the business of the Geo. Dalton Meat and Grocery Company at Durango, Colo.

E. A. Ruston has succeeded to the meat business of Roman & Ruston in Bridgeport, Tex.

S. W. Lentz has sold his market at Topeka, Kas., to Ebey & Miller.

Wiley & Wiley have purchased the shop of Jas. S. Davis in Eureka, Kas.

J. W. Hampton, of Erie, Kas., has sold his butcher business to John E. Lowe.

W. O. Scranton has established a meat business in Augusta, Kas.

C. L. House has purchased the meat and grocery business in Idaho Springs, Colo., of E. G. People.

Henry Rose, of Carthage, Mo., has sold his market to W. T. Porter.

J. E. Hupp has succeeded to the business of Timmons & Hupp at Watonga, Okla.

Pelky & Bolby have been succeeded in the meat business of Redfield, S. D., by C. A. Pelky.

Chas. F. Ruduitskie, a butcher of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,429 and assets of \$613.

Fire in the market of the American Meat Company at Haverhill, Mass., recently did small damage, covered by insurance.

Frank Cotter has opened a market at Youngstown, O.

Kaufmann & Hannah, of Meadville, Pa., suffered loss from a fire recently.

John McKone has established a market at Richmond, Ind.

Fire did damage recently to the market of Gause & Hiller at Hutchinson, Minn.

J. M. La Rose has bought A. Hawkins' market at Logansport, Ind.

The meat business of William M. Burt at Springfield, Mass., has been incorporated, and will be extended.

SAUSAGE PRESERVATIVES.

(Continued from last week.)

Other preparations classed as preservatives are also used. Many of these are compounded from formaldehyde and salts of antiseptic capability. The same may be said of these as of the soda salts; used in the quantities necessary to accomplish their purposes it is doubtful if any of these are harmful to the health of the individual.

Especial care, however, should be observed in using all preservatives, adhering strictly to the prescribed methods of use and the quantities involved, rejecting, absolutely, the idea that if a little is good, more is better. Salicylic acid has also certain antiseptic qualities, and it is employed as a preservative, but its use at the present time is not very general as a preservative for sausages. It has been conclusively shown by a carefully conducted series of experiments, that salicylic acid exerts a decided influence in retarding digestion, as small a quantity as two hundredths of one per cent. showing this detrimental effect. We cannot recommend the use of salicylic acid because of the liability to use in harmful quantities.

Owing to the general tendency of antiseptics to prevent drying out, it has been found most satisfactory in the manufacture of summer or "dry" sausages of this class, to dispense with them altogether. Under their action it is almost impossible to "ripen" goods, so treated. The large amount of moisture removed in the curing, together with the salt added to season them, is sufficient to hold them for a long period without the use of any preservative.

DEVELOPING AN EMPLOYEE.

A few notable successes have been made in the industrial world through what is known as the "one man organization." But I believe with Andrew Carnegie, writes Richard W. Sears, the Chicago merchant, in System, that in the great majority of cases it is the men you choose as subordinates that make your success.

Select your men carefully and at the right time—then give them a free rein within certain well defined limits. This attitude toward employees I believe underlies the success of a large number of big businesses. Many a hundred dollar man remains a fifteen dollar subordinate because not given any latitude and not allowed to develop. The head of a concern may have an employee off in one corner of the office who is in reality his superior in ability if he were only allowed to show it—if he were given carte blanche to take the initiative.

It is far better to select an employee when young and start him in at \$10 a week, educate and develop him, than to transplant a man from some other business and put him into a position over the heads of old employees. Let your employees grow up with you. Having selected an employee give him a chance and a thorough trial, and ascertain what he can do and just what his limits are. In this way only can be determined whether he is a fit employee or not. Give this employee a wide latitude and discretion over

little things and observe the results over a considerable period of time.

Men learn only by the mistakes they make. An employer should expect and should encourage his men to take the initiative and make mistakes. Only in this way can they gain experience. This method of handling employees may be expensive in its early stages, but it is the only proper schooling for a position. No man can learn to be a "crack shot" unless he wastes some ammunition. The employer should stand the expense of the experiments made by a new man who shows ability; it will pay in the long run. If mistakes continue and positive results do not come, the man must go. But on the other hand, if, after a trial of this kind, a man's case reaches this stage, he will remain stationary. The point is to allow the latent talent in every man to develop.

GET BUSY.

There's a saying oft you've heard,
Get busy.

'Tis a good and timely word,
Get busy.

Don't sit 'round and knock and pine,
'Cause you fear you're not in line,
You can get there, jes' by tryin',
Get busy.

Fate, you say, has been unkind,
Get busy.

This old Dame leave far behind,
Get busy.

Life, my friend, is up to you,
Not what others say or do,
Jes' keep smilin', don't look blue,
Get busy.

Tricks are being won each day,
Get busy.

By the fellers who can "stay,"
Get busy.

Don't give up and cry "no show,"
'Cause the hand you hold is low,
Draw again, you'll make 'er go,
Get busy.

If the team is in bad luck,
Get busy.

If you knock you'll sure get stuck,
Get busy.

Hit 'er hard, you're bound to win,
Down the line with snap and vim,
Ginger up and get the tin,
Get busy.

If in business ply your trade,
Get busy.

Fortunes are not won, but made,
Get busy.

Let the trade know you're in town,
Always up and never down,
Why get sore and whine aroun',
Get busy.

Hardly matters what you're doin',
Get busy.

'Tis no use to keep a-stewin',
Get busy.

Have the grit and push and snap,
Fortunes will roll in your lap,
You will win while others nap,
Get busy.

—Des Moines Register and Leader.

LARD PAILS

NO LEAKS

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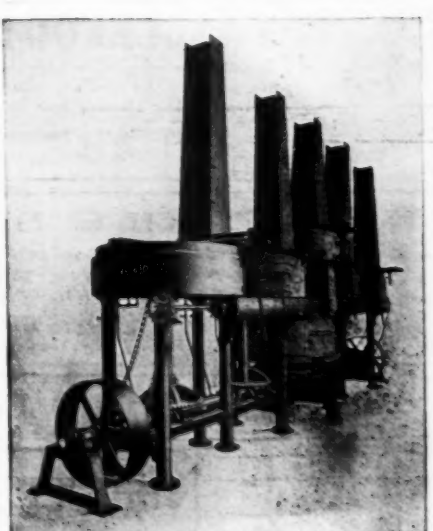


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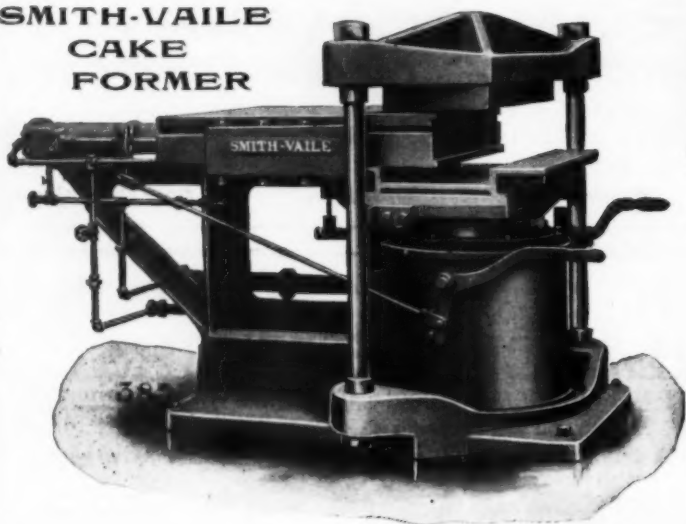
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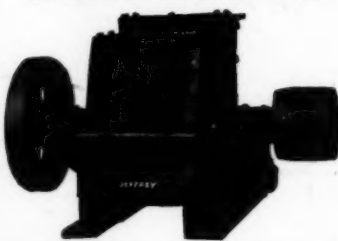


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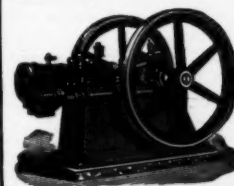
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F. R. Plumb.
Smith's Sons Co., J. B.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

BUTTERING.

Armour Packing Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Kings & Co.
Morris & Co.
Swift & Company.

CANNING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Wm. R. Perrin Co.

CANS.

American Can Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Meekin Can Co.

CAN TANKS.

Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.

CASH REGISTERS.

National Cash Register Co.

CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).

Bechtel & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Davidson Commission Co.
Haberhorn Bros.
Illinois Casing Co.
Levi, Berth & Co.
Morris, Nelson & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Scheldeborg, H.
Swift & Company.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

CONVEYORS.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Hiles, C. A., & Co.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Perrin, W. R., & Co.

CRAMPAGNE.

Mumm, G. H., & Co.
Femmery.

CHEMISTS.

The Stillwell-Provisioner Analytical
and Testing Laboratory.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROK- ERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Mer-
chants.)
Aspergren & Co.
Davidson, Julius.
Dummett, Henry.
Field, Julian.
Johnson, W. B., & Co.
Wheeler, T. H., & Co.

COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.
Aspergren & Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
Dummett, Henry.
Kentucky Refining Co.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
Procter & Gamble.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Platt Iron Works.

DISINFECTANTS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

DISINTEGRATORS.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Co.

DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
American Blower Co.
American Foundry & Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett & Co., C. O.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.
Wm. R. Perrin & Co.
Sturtevant Co., B. F.
Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.
Sturtevant Co., B. F.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MA-

CHINERY.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Hiles, C. A., & Co.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

ENGINEERS' SPECIALTIES.

Jenkins Bros.
Lunkenheimer Co.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Frick Co.
Lombard Iron Works.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION MEE-

CHANTS.

Tickle, W. W. (England).
Wall & Co., George.

EVAPORATORS.

American Foundry & Mach. Co.

EXHAUST FANS.

American Blower Co.

FANS AND BLOWERS.

American Blower Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.
Page, C. S.
Regal Mfg. Co.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

American Process Co.
C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Platt Iron Works.
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.
Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.
Thomas-Albright Co.

FUEL ECONOMIZERS.

B. F. Sturtevant Co.

FULLERS' EARTH.

Henry Newton Garrett.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Columbus Machine Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Otto Gas Engine Works.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

GRAPHITE PAINT.

Dixon Crucible Company, The.

GRAVITY CONVEYORS.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.

HAM BRANDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

HAM WRAPPERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

HEATING AND VENTILATING AP-

PARATUS.

American Blower Co.
Sturtevant Co., B. F.

MIDES.

Brand, Herman.
Jos. Haberman.
Page, C. S.
Regal Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CON-

VEYORS.

Gifford-Wood Co.
Hiles, C. A., & Co.

INSULATING MATERIALS.

Armstrong Cork Co.
Bird, F. W., & Son.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.
Standard Paint Co.

KETTLES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Wm. R. Perrin & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

KNIVES.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

LABORATORY.

The Stillwell-Provisioner Analytical
Laboratory.

LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD FAULT.

American Can Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PRESSES.

Boomer & Boeschert Press Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD REFINERS.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
The W. J. Wilcox Lard & Ref'g Co.

LOOKERS.

Merritt & Co.

MACHINERY FOR PACKING

HOUSES.

Adt, J. B.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American Foundry & Machinery Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.
Stedman Foundry & Mach. Co.
Higbie, F. K., Co.
Hurlford, O. P.
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Perrin, William R., & Co.
Plumb, F. R.
Smith's, John E., Sons Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MEAT CUTTERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MEAT MIXERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MEAT SLICING MACHINES.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS.

American Blower Co.
Sturtevant, B. F.

MINERAL WOOL.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

MOTORS.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.
Triumph Ice Mach. Co.
Sturtevant, B. F., Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, The.
Taber Pump Co.
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K., Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

PACKING.

Jenkins Bros.

PAINT.

Standard Paint Co.

PATENTS.

Wilson, H. B., & Co.

PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Wm. R. Perrin & Co.

PIPE, FITTINGS AND TOOLS.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

Agar Packing Co.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.

ARMOUR PACKING CO.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.
Doid Packing Co., Jacob.
Halligan, Thomas.
Halstead & Co.

HAMMOND, G. H., & CO.

Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeil & Libby.

MORRIS, NELSON & CO.

Morton-Gregson Co.
Morrell & Co.

N. Y. BUTCHERS' DRESSED MEAT CO.

North American Provision Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Omaha Packing Co.

ROESCH & SONS, CHARLES.

Rohe & Brother.
Ruddy Bros.

SCHWABSCHEIDT & SCHUBERT CO.

Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.
Stern & Son, Joseph.

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF & PROV. CO.

Swift & Company.
Trenton Abattoir Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHIN-

ERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

PRESERVATIVES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

PRESSES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
The Boomer & Boeschert Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Perrin, William R.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

PROVISIONS.

Adams Bros. Co.
Beech-Nut Packing Co.
Cincinnati Provision Export Co.
Bower, John, & Co.
Halligan, Thomas.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Morrell & Co.
Morton-Gregson Co.
Natural Food Co.
North American Provision Co.
Reed's Sons, C. H.
Roesch & Sons, Charles.
Springfield, Provision Co.
Wheeler Co., T. H.
Zimmerman, M.

PUMPS.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Lobee Pump & M. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Wm. R. Perrin & Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

American Linde Refrigeration Co.
Automatic Refrigerating Co.
Brunswick Ref. Co.
Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Co.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
De La Vergne Machine Co.
Frick Co., The.
Remington Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUP-

PLIES.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING PIPE.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

C. B. Comstock.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

ROOFING.

Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Paint Co.

SAL SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SALT.

Higbie, F. K., Co.
International Salt Co.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

SAWS.

Atkins, E. C., & Co.
Hiles, C. A., & Co.

SCALES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Chicago Scale Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Moneyweight Scale Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SCREENING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

SILICATES OF SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SKEWERS.

Brecht, B. S., Co.
Higbie, F. K., Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SPICES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Fischer Mills.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SPICE GRINDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

STEAM GAUGES.

Lunkenheimer Co.

STEAM TRAPS.

American Blower Co.

SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K., Co.
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Perrin, W. R., & Co.
Plumb, F. R.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

TANNERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Smith, Theo., & Sons Co.
Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

